

6,000 Unionists Picket Gimbel's

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WEATHER
Sunny
And
Mild

Daily Worker

2 Star
★ ★
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WALLACE ALERTS PEOPLE ON SPECIAL SESSION

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DEMAND DE GASPERI GOV'T QUIT: Communists, Socialists and other progressives said the attempt to kill Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader (right), was the result of aid given to fascists by the De Gasperi government and demanded its resignation. A general strike was called. Crowds (left) gather before the Chamber of Deputies where Togliatti was shot.

Italian Workers Ask Gov't Ouster Over Togliatti

ROME, July 15.—Thousands of workers surged through the streets of Rome and other Italian cities today in a general strike which affected the entire country. Demanding the resignation of the government because of its reactionary policies which provoked the attempt to assassinate Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, workers in the industrial north barricaded main streets, stormed a prison and seized control of factories.

Togliatti's physicians issued a bulletin at 9:00 p.m. declaring: "The general condition is unchanged. Feeding has begun. Maximum temperature 101.48. Pulse 112. Respiration 28. Blood pressure 120-75." The fever, they said, was due to the blood transfusions and other injections Togliatti was receiving.

At noon 9,000 workers marched silently around Poly-clinic Hospital carrying red flags and banners showing Togliatti's portrait.

A rumor sped swiftly this morning that he had died, but hospital authorities at once issued a bulletin:

"Palmiro Togliatti is resting quietly. His condition is much better. Reports of his death are complete falsehoods."

A morning bulletin had reported:

"Tranquil night. Patient slept. Nervous system good. General condition in respect to yesterday improved. Post-operative relations good."

The cabinet was in almost constant session. This morning the National Assembly was suspended when Communists and Left-Wing Socialists walked out in protest against the de Gasperi government's refusal to de-

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Congress Session— OPPORTUNITY OR PERIL?

—See Editorial on Page 9

Wallace Warns On Special Session

Henry Wallace yesterday warned that President Truman's special session of Congress "will do nothing good—and perhaps much harm" unless the American people prepare at once to press for their urgent demands. "If the special session is to produce any truly progressive measures the people had better prepare immediately to remind the Congress once more of their urgent demands," Wallace declared.

"The bi-partisans will do nothing good—and perhaps much harm—unless we organize and remain on the job every day they are in session."

"It was the creative fresh strength of the New Party that forced the old parties to talk liberal even though they act reactionary. It is that same strength, ever deepened and broadened, that will win for America the peace and abundance and freedom she cries out for."

CHALLENGES DEMOS PLANK

Wallace, in a statement to the press, challenged the Democratic Party platform plank by plank, reaffirming his statement of months ago when he took his stand for the New Party that "the leadership of the Democratic Party would deprive the American people of the rightful opportunity to choose between progress and reaction in 1948."

"Even now," Wallace stated, "while Truman and Dewey lumber up for campaign shadow-boxing, their Secretaries of State arrange to remove the most crucial issue of all—their war policy—from campaign debate."

Wallace commented cuttingly on the U. S. News report that Truman sent congratulations to Herbert Hoover for his speech at the GOP convention:

"In that speech . . . Hoover traded on the bipartisan war hysteria to urge that we delay 'many plans for internal social and economic improvement.' This behind-the-scenes compliment to Hoover exposes once more the hypocrisy of the Democratic platform's pledges and the emptiness of Truman's call for a special session of Congress to pass the measures the people have desperately needed for years."

RAPS TRUMAN RECORD

Observing that "not even Truman's own home delegation voted for the final civil rights plank when it squeaked through the convention," Wallace declared caustically: "No doubt they remembered that Truman never sent up to Congress

any specific bills to implement his civil rights report, and has never used his executive power to eliminate segregation in government and the armed services. This he could do in a moment, if he were sincere. Again I renew my challenge that Mr. Truman refuse to speak before segregated audiences. If he means what he says, the election campaign will give him many opportunities to prove it by such action."

The New Party candidate also held Truman responsible for killing price controls when he surrendered to the meat monopoly in October, 1946. "A year later," he recalled, "it was Truman who called price and rationing controls 'police state' measures."

"Housing? It was Truman who dropped all building materials priorities, and the \$10,000 limit on new homes in December 1946, who allowed scarce war materials to be channeled into race tracks and night club building. It is Truman's budget that allots only 38 millions to the housing and 20 billions to the war program.

The Democrats' proposals for raising the minimum wage and social security benefits do not meet present inflationary conditions, Wallace pointed out.

Scoring Truman's failure to rally his own party to support his veto of Taft-Hartley, Wallace declared:

"The New Party demands not only the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, but re-enactment of the principles of the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Acts."

"When Congress meets," Wallace predicted, "it will give the country a preview of what bi-partisan campaign promises mean. We shall see each party trying to outmaneuver the other so as to snare votes, but at the same time passing no bills that might really aid the people."



Wave Slain by Spurned Suitor: Art student Vernon S. Allen, 42, lies in a coma at Harborview Hospital, Seattle, Wash., as the result of a bullet he fired into his own head. Previously he shot and killed Lt. Comdr. Margaret S. Jones (inset) 41, when she spurned his offer of marriage. She was 13th Naval District's director for the women's reserve.

Protest Ban On Visa for Communist MP

Philip Piratin, British Communist member of Parliament, has been refused a visa to enter the United States as a fraternal delegate to the Communist Party convention in New York, the British Communist Party announced in London yesterday.

The National Committee of the CPUSA immediately cabled Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Party, recording vigorous protest and pledging a campaign for a reversal of the State Department's action.

Text of the cable, which was signed by William Z. Foster, chairman, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary, declared:

"The Communist Party of the United States vigorously protests the outrageous refusal of the American embassy to grant a visa to Philip Piratin, Member of the British Parliament.

"We shall appeal to the American people to demand a reversal of this attempt to ring down an iron curtain between the militant forces struggling against war and fascism in our country and Great Britain. We are calling on the broad democratic movement which only recently defeated the Mund-Nixon police state bill in Congress, to prevent appointed officials from putting into practice one of its infamous provisions—the denial of normal travel rights to Communists and other progressives."

Piratin who represents the London area in Parliament, is scheduled to address the opening session of the convention on August 2 in Madison Square Garden.

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A State Department spokesman said today Philip Piratin, British Communist member of Parliament, had been denied a visa to enter the United States only because he was a Communist. The refusal was based on a provision of the Oct. 16, 1918 Immigration Law which bars "members of any organization believing in the overthrow of government by force."

Report Bulgars Hit Tito for Reneging

(In publishing the following United Press dispatch on Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, the Daily Worker cannot vouch for the authenticity or reliability of the news.)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 15 (UP).—The Bulgarian Communist Party newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo today published a resolution adopted by the party central committee which accused Marshal Tito of falling down on agreements made with Dimitrov in a secret meeting at Bled, Yugoslavia.

The disclosure coincided with an official announcement that the Bulgarian Communist Party would not send a delegation to the forthcoming Yugoslav Communist Party congress.

It also coincided with renewed and even stronger blasts at Tito which appeared in today's issue of the Cominform journal, published at Bucharest, Romania.

The Bulgarian Communist resolution said Tito and Dimitrov last year:

- Agreed that Bulgarian Pirin (Bulgarian Macedonia) would be given to a new Macedonian Republic.

- Decided that the small frontier regions given to Yugoslavia at the Versailles peace conference after World War I would be returned to Bulgaria.

- Stipulated that these changes would be made "only in the framework of one common federation of southern slavs."

Then the resolution went on to accuse Tito of failing to live up to the agreements, saying:

"Yugoslav leaders, carrying out their own national attitude, actually strove to annex the Pirin region (of Bulgaria), postponing under various pretexts the creation of a south Slav federation. This way they demonstrated an insincere attitude toward the question of federation."

Gen. Pershing Dies at 87

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UP).—Gen. John J. Pershing, 87, leader of the American Army in World War I, died shortly before dawn today after a long battle against the complicated illnesses of old age.

Death came at 3:50 a.m. (EDT) in Walter Reed Army Hospital.

News of his death was announced by the White House.

Pershing will be buried with full military honors Monday at Arlington National Cemetery.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p.m., the Army announced. His body will lie in state in the rotunda of the National Capitol Sunday and Monday.

She Fell Into His Arms

AURORA, Ill., July 15. (UP).—A girl trapeze artist fell 50 feet last night into the arms of her husband, who rushed up in time to break her fall and save her from injury, but suffered a broken nose himself.

Mrs. Ruth Nelson, 22, a performer for the Cole Brothers Circus, was examined at a hospital and released with advice to rest for a few days. Paul Nelson, 34, her husband, broke his nose but went through with his trained seal act 10



LITTLE DANNY MURRAY, only five months old, shows his ability to stand on his own two feet although they don't quite fill his father's shoes. The tot has been able to stand by himself since he was one month old.

6,000 Unionists Ring Gimbel Store

By Robert Friedman

Thousands of New York unionists ringed Gimbel Brothers department store last night in a protest demonstration against the conspiracy of New York department store owners and the Hartley labor committee to bust local trade unions.

It was Gimbel's vice president, Louis Brodo, whose testimony before the House Committee in Washington several weeks ago touched off the committee's smear probe of retail unions in this city last week and the move to cite for contempt nine of the local's leaders.

The demonstrators completely clogged Sixth Ave. between 32 and 33 St. and extending to the limits of the store on both 32 and 33 Sts., hit Gimbel's where it hurts.

A tour of the main store revealed a sharp drop in business from the traditional Thursday night shopping crowds. Many perspective customers were heard to say that they would not enter Gimbel's because of the picket-line in progress.

The demonstration went on despite a feeble, last-minute effort of Irving Abramson, national CIO representative for the Eastern area, to halt it.

Abramson was quoted by Charles

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Quill, Hogan Rap "Contempt" Move

Two CIO Transport Workers Union leaders, Michael J. Quill, international president, and Austin Hogan, president Local 100, yesterday assailed the Hartley committee probe of CIO retail and department store locals in New York. The TWU leaders issued separate statements.

In a letter to House Speaker Joseph Martin, Hogan termed the move for contempt citations against New York union heads an "affront to every decent-thinking American and a threat to labor as a whole." He urged Martin to dismiss the contempt requests.

Quill, in a letter to chairman Fred Hartley of the House Labor Committee, charged that the request for contempt citations is a "direct aid and comfort to employers in this industry in their drive to smash the unions."

Off To Olympics



President Recalls Congress For Special Session July 26

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Truman issued a formal call for a special session of Congress from the White House this afternoon a few hours after his return from the Democratic national convention in Philadelphia. The session was set for 12 o'clock noon, Monday,

Deny Passport To Leon Wofsy

A passport has been denied to Leon Wofsy, leader of the American Youth for Democracy, seeking to attend a meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, it was learned yesterday.

A call through to Washington to Mrs. Ruth Shipley of the Passport Division of the State Department informed Wofsy the reason for denial would be forthcoming in a letter.

Not a single American delegate has been granted a permit to the meeting which was postponed because the British government refused to grant visas to delegates from Eastern European countries.

JACK KELLY, diamond sculls champ, receives a goodbye kiss from his sister Grace, as he leaves for London. He is one of 260 athletes who will represent the United States at the Olympics.

Little Longer Hems --But Same Old Dems

By Joseph North

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The delegates you encounter at the Bellevue-Stratford the morning after have that dazed look. They should, after one of the wierdest political conventions in history. One delegate from Minnesota asked if he really saw pigeons flying around Harry Truman's head the night before. "I thought they were pigeons" he said uncertainly, "but I wouldn't swear to it."

You couldn't blame him for his uncertainty. The political Mardi Gras put on the previous day hit an all-time high, or low, depending on your basic viewpoint. One thing is certain: the delegates were leaving with a slightly intoxicated air, for rarely has a political gathering had the amount of dope shot into it this one had, that last frenzied day. It was a Mediaeval St. Walpurgis night.

The Democratic medicine-men on the platform had something very definite in mind. Jim Farley and the others were not playing a T. Barnum merely to produce a bearded lady. All that happened, disregarding for a moment its luridly eery form, was designed to persuade America that Harry Truman's Democratic Party had undergone a transformation to give it a political New Look.

It was now supposed to resemble the New Deal, and if you are very gullible, and not yet fully sober, you might believe it. Many delegates said they did, particularly those who had been shouting their heads off a week or so ago that it must be anybody but Truman.

SHORT ON MEMORY

You were supposed to believe that those Confederate flags you saw the day before, waving wildly in rhythm with the rebel yells, had gone down to tattered defeat. You were supposed to forget—my God who could forget it—the Southerners battle-cry here: "We shall not be crucified on a

cross of civil rights." Yes, they said that!

You were supposed likewise to believe that the covey of doves that went flapping wildly into the air when Truman walked on the stage had transformed the architect of the greatest peacetime military budget into a Democratic angel of peace.

You were supposed simultaneously to believe he was a knight in shining armor fighting the good fight for the poor and oppressed of the land. (Our Harry had discreetly left all the Dillon, Read bankers of his cabinet in Washington when he traveled to Philadelphia).

Did he not veto the Taft-Hartley Act, he asked triumphantly in his jaunty acceptance speech, omitting any mention that he went to the ball game the day the bill was passed when he should have been laying the law down to his Democratic comrades who tumbled over themselves to join the Republicans in voting the fascist bill into law.

You were supposed to believe that millions of Democrats are happy over their Presidential candidate because he received 947½ of the 1,211 votes cast for President. Of course, Truman admitted airily, there had been "differences" which had arisen during the convention, but he predicted confidently that he and Senator Barkley would win.

Then America—those who were awake at 2:15 a.m. and at their radios—heard him castigate the farmers and labor as "the most ungrateful people in the world," if they didn't vote for him and Barkley in November.

SHOW THEIR HYPOCRISY

One of the most spectacular demonstrations of hypocrisy ever put on exploded when the chairman announced—after the long, painful roll-call—that Truman was now the candidate.

The foregone conclusion was greeted as though Judgment Day had come and gone and everybody was now en route to Paradise. The

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July 26, "to receive such communication as may be made by the executive. The issuance of the call set the stage for the conduct of an election campaign within the halls of Congress. The quest for votes has never been entirely absent from the deliberations of the House and Senate, but President Truman's action is virtually unprecedented in that it will make Congress the focal point of the Republican-Democratic campaign battle for 1948.

The opinion of political observers here is that Truman made a very slick move in calling a special session. Their feeling is based on this reasoning—if the Republicans refuse to act on the President's proposals, Truman has an added argument against them; if they enact his proposals into law, the Democrats will get the credit.

GOP HOPPING MAD

That the Republicans were angry at being put on the defensive by the Truman initiative was indicated in the reaction of GOP leaders here. They called it "cheap politics" which it undoubtedly is. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) said it "sounds like a last hysterical gasp of an expiring administration."

Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Nebr) Senate majority whip, said it "resounds with insincerity" and that its purpose was "to put Congress in a bad light."

"The President knows full well," Wherry said, "that his own Democratic Party stalwarts will filibuster any civil rights legislation considered at this special session."

But Truman already answered this in his acceptance speech at the Convention Hall in Philadelphia last night. He told the delegates that the Republicans "had enough men" in both houses to enact the civil rights laws in the 80th Congress.

"They could have had the closure and they didn't have to have a filibuster. There were enough people in the Congress who would have voted for closure," Truman said.

Chairman Hugh Scott of the Republican National Committee issued a biting statement. The call was "obviously motivated by political considerations." Scott described it as "the act of a desperate man who is willing to destroy the unity and dignity of his country and his government, in a time of world crisis to obtain partisan ad-

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Truman Hit GOP But Eyed Wallace

By Max Gordon

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—President Truman made the Republicans the target of attack in his speech accepting the nomination early this morning, but opinion here is ously directed primarily to two key that he had his eyes on the new party of Henry Wallace.

The acceptance address was obviously directed to two key segments of the population, labor and Negro. Both were part of the Roosevelt coalition, and both are now deserting the Democratic Party for the new party.

Thus, Truman stressed, as the issues which Congress would be called upon to consider in the special session of July 26, high prices, housing, aid to education, health, civil rights, higher minimum wage, extension of social security, and public power.

Truman has good reason to know that workers and the Negro people hold him and his party equally responsible with the Republicans for congressional failure to enact proper legislation in these fields. The record is clear on this point.

COVER-UP

He evidently hopes to cover up by this call for a special session, in which the controlling Republican Party can be blamed for any congressional failure to act.

Significantly, he undertook to meet the Wallace challenge only on domestic grounds, trying to take the steam out of some of the major criticisms made by the new party against his regime.

He avoided foreign policy issues, where he could not meet Wallace's peace program at all.

Local Wallace people, trade union leaders and Communist officials indicated here today they would meet the Truman campaign bluff by organizing a strong popular movement to force him and Congress to

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On-And-Off O'D Is Harry-Happy

Mayor O'Dwyer yesterday predicted at a press conference that President Truman and Sen. Barkley would be elected. Asked about his reactions to the Democratic platform, he said that, "It's the kind of a platform that I can go for with everything I got. The very fact that one state walked out is a warning to every liberal thinker that this is a fight that must be won."

The Mayor called the President's speech forceful and added that it "pinpointed where the trouble with this nation was—in the 80th Congress—and in that speech he gave us a challenge to support him which I will be very happy to do."

The nomination of Barkley "immeasurably strengthened the ticket," O'Dwyer declared, and it assured, "a really hot campaign which we can put our hearts into." He promised to do everything in his power to elect the Democratic candidates.

A little more than a week ago, O'Dwyer was one of the leaders in the anti-Truman block which failed to secure another candidate and O'Dwyer has never been at a loss to voice his antipathy and distrust of President Truman and had repeatedly blamed him through close associates for the present debacle which the party faces.

Truman Can't Hide Record

His 'Liberalism' Masks Shadowboxing

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—During the early hours this morning I stood in the press section of the Democratic national convention, sweating profusely, tired from lack of sleep and red-eyed from the Kleig lights which we evidently are fated to suffer in this new age of television. I saw the Truman machine pound its way to a victory with 947½ votes on the first ballot. I saw the Southern revolt come to an inglorious end when a small and motley band of Alabamians and Mississippians bolted

Kentucky nominated for the vice presidency by acclamation.

Then I saw Harry Truman perform. He came to the platform and delivered an acceptance speech which seemed to infuse new life into his party. It had a militant ring to it. It breathed defiance against the Republicans. It avoided red-baiting. And it culminated in a call for a special session of Congress.

This followed on the heels of a wholly unexpected action by the convention delegates. Defying the Truman Administration forces which had held a tight rein on the convention, they rewrote the civil rights plank of the platform, pledging the party to more specific action on Negro rights than the administration had bargained for.

FALSE IMPRESSION

The two developments gave a false impression. They suggested

falsely, I repeat—that the Democratic party was recapturing some of the liberalism which characterized it during the days of FDR.

The Democratic leadership may have accomplished some of its aim. They are making a distinct appeal to the working class voters and they may convince a great many people that the Democratic party still has vigor.

BIG BUSINESS PULLS STRINGS

But this objective was not confined to the immediate party leadership. Ever since the GOP convention ended, there has been evidence that powerful financial interests were disturbed by the apparent weakness of the Democratic Party.

Wall Street wanted a stronger party in opposition to the Republicans. Unless the Democratic Party could make a real fight, it would

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

TRUMAN'S speech delivery has improved considerably. He now talks a good fight better than before.

REG'LAR FELLERS—Fill 'Em Up Again



By Gene Byrnes

'Lift U. S. Arms Embargo,' Israelis Told Isaacson

Immediate lifting of the arms embargo against the Jews is the greatest wish of the Israelis, and the single most important thing the United States can do to end the Palestine war, Rep. Leo Isaacson, Bronx Laborite, declared yesterday. Isaacson, who returned from a nine-day stay in Israel on

Tuesday, told a press conference at Bronx American Labor Party headquarters that Israeli leaders plan a mass letter-writing campaign to friends and relatives here, asking them to write President Truman to demand that the arms ban be ended.

DERIDES DEMOS' HYPOCRISY

The Labor Congressman derided the hypocrisy in the Democratic platform's demand for the lifting of the embargo.

"Imagine the reaction in Israel when they read that platform," he said. "That embargo's nothing Truman can blame on Congress. He doesn't need a platform plank. All he has to do is lift that embargo."

Isaacson paid warm tributes to the resistance of the people of Israel. He quoted American ex-GIs who volunteered to fight the "Arab mercenaries" of Britain as saying that "one squadron of planes" could win and end the war. The Arab fighters "have no stomach" for the war, Isaacson said.

He reported passing through an Arab town right in the middle of Israeli territory. Expressing surprise, he was informed that there were many such towns, that Palestinian Arabs are anxious to live in peace with their neighbors, in contrast to the invading leaders of Egypt, Trans-Jordan and Syria.

Isaacson said that the only Palestinian Arab town he heard of which was burned to the ground was devastated by Arab forces themselves, as a warning against cooperation with the Jews.

WHAT ISRAELIS TOLD HIM

The Bronx Congressman said he talked to all the leaders of the

Israeli government, trade union officials, visited besieged Jerusalem, saw factories converted to war production, cooperative farms, children's villages, etc.

"Without mock heroics or dramatics," he said, "the people in Jerusalem told me, 'this is our soil; we reclaimed it from the desert; we'll defend it with our lives.'

Isaacson quoted British sources as advising him in London that American reversal of the embargo policy would be a "signal" for Britain to "pull out" of Palestine, ceasing its aid to the Arab invaders.

REPORTS ON CYPRUS JEWS

The Bronx Laborite also reported on his brief stay in Cyprus, en route to Tel Aviv, where he said he saw 25,000 Jews living in "the most horrible conditions I have ever witnessed." Refusal of British authorities to permit any Jews to leave the camps, in a deliberate misinterpretation of the United Nations truce order, he said, was countermanded only after strong Israeli representations to UN mediator Count Bernadotte. After that, 9,000 were permitted to leave Cyprus for Palestine.

Isaacson condemned efforts in this country to delude the public into the belief that lifting the arms embargo is within the province of the UN. He stressed the difference between the voluntary cessation of arms importation by both Jews and Arabs during the UN truce, and the "unilateral" embargo imposed on the Jews by the U. S. The U. S. embargo, he charged, "helps only the Arabs, who get all the arms they want from Britain."

The Arab commander who authorized Isaacson's passage through his lines en route to Jerusalem, the Congressman said, "was riding in a shiny, new, Willys jeep of American manufacture."

Isaacson commented briefly on the announcement that the Bronx Republican and Democratic machines will unite on a candidate to defeat him for reelection in November.

"The British and the Arabs together couldn't beat the Israeli. Mr. Flynn and Mr. Knewitz together aren't going to beat me. I think the analogy is pretty accurate, since Mr. Knewitz is a \$9,000 mercenary of Mr. Flynn."

30,000 at Rally Hit Price Hikes In Japan

OSAKA, Japan, July 15 (UP).—Some 30,000 persons demonstrated here today to protest the government's new boost of official commodity prices.

Police broke up the demonstration and arrested six persons on charges of disturbing the peace.

Petroleum experts believe the present shortage may last another four or five years.



MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER
speaking at the memorial services for the late Franklin D. Roosevelt at the national convention of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia.

Guild Assembly Rejects Quitting City CIO Council

By Harry Raymond

By a vote of 38 to 16, the Representative Assembly of the Newspaper Guild of New York Wednesday night rejected action of its six elected officers to withdraw from the Greater New York CIO Council.

Delegates to the assembly, the Guild's legislative body, adopted a resolution presented by Saul Mills, council secretary, overriding the officers' action and supporting the council's position of refusing to commit the body or any of its affiliates to any candidate or national political party. The resolution condemned the officers' action as an usurpation of the "constitutional and democratic rights of the New York Guild membership."

The resolution called for a referendum of the 7,000 Guild members to ratify the decision of the assembly. The assembly elected a committee to conduct the referendum.

The resolution further directed Guild officers to cooperate with the council "for unity of CIO in the fight for higher wages, against the Taft-Hartley Law, against rising living costs and for civil rights."

MURPHY DEFENDS SELF

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice-president of the Guild, defending action of the officers, claimed the disaffiliation move conformed with decisions of the American Newspaper Guild convention at San Francisco, June 28-July 2. He said the withdrawal vote of the 6 right wing officers was in line with national CIO policy.

Mills and the delegates supporting his position challenged the charges that the New York council did not conform with national CIO policy, declared the officers had no mandate to disaffiliate and said the withdrawal action was a blow at labor unity and the CIO.

Earlier the assembly defeated a motion by a delegate from the New York Times to refuse to accept the resignations of eight executive committee members, who quit charging the Murphy leadership with adopting a trend toward "company unionism." The resignations were accepted by a vote of 35 to 29.

Delegates who voted for the eight progressives during the January election were sharply critical of their resignations. They argued committeemen had a mandate from those who elected them to remain in the committee and fight for a positive and progressive program.

Gladys Bentley, former Guild treasurer and one of the resigning members, said she did not wish to appear to be running away from a fight and that if the progressives voted for her return to the committee she could abide by the mandate.

The progressives indicated they would enter a full slate of eight in the elections, scheduled to take place during the next assembly meeting, to fill the vacancies.

The fabulous weed killer, 2-4D, also will kill most legumes, most vegetables, garden flowers and shrubbery.

Free Greeks Repulse New Royalist Attack

Greek Royalist forces received another severe drubbing from General Markos' Democratic Army this week when the monarcho-fascists launched a new offensive with four divisions against Smolika heights in the Grammos mountain range, Northern Greece.

On July 12, the first day of fighting, the Royalists lost 1,254 officers and men, including 458 dead, 723 wounded, and 73 prisoners, the Free Greece Radio reported. The Royalist attack, which was ordered by American officers in Greece after the failure of the Pindus offensive, was preceded by a 30,000-shell bombardment and pounding for hours by continuous waves of aircraft.

The partisans met the infantry attack with machine gun mortar fire, and the rousing ELAS marching song, the radio station said. Royalist soldiers taken prisoners reported that before the attack they had been assured the defenders had been annihilated by the heavy bombardment. They said that the commander of the 35th Brigade, N. Papangiotou, was among the dead. The Free Greek Radio reported that the attack came from east and west with the second, eighth, ninth and tenth divisions participating. Prisoners stated that several battalions were put out of commission

by the Democratic forces and that the Royalists were unable to penetrate even temporarily into the guerrilla positions.

BIG VICTORY

The broadcast described the Smolika battle as one of the most important to date, and its outcome a "brilliant victory" for the Democratic Army. In this battle, the broadcast pointed out, the Democratic Army was confronted with the largest number of enemy forces since the beginning of the so-called Royalist offensive.

An earlier broadcast reported that in the battles of Grammos the Royalists lost 1,381 men killed and 3,296 wounded. In an appeal to the families of the Royalist soldiers to urge their sons and brothers to surrender and fight with the Democratic Army, the Free Greek Radio declared that Royalist officers forced the soldiers to fight "at the revolver point." It also charged American authorities have facilitated the supplying of hashish, a narcotic, to the Royalist soldiers to deaden their fear of death in the attack.

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NEGRO TO KEYNOTE NEW PARTY PARLEY

Charles P. Howard of Des Moines, Iowa, Negro attorney, newspaper publisher and prominent Iowan Republican leader for the past 25 years, will be proposed as the keynote speaker at the New Party Convention which meets in Philadelphia July 23-25.

C. B. Baldwin, campaign manager of the National Wallace for President Committee, made the announcement today. He said Howard

would be proposed by the convention arrangements committee headed by Josiah Gitt, publisher of the York, Pa., Gazette and Daily.

Howard was a Republican until he resigned from his Republican county central committee early this year to support Wallace.

Howard, 53, is a graduate of Drake University, where he was a four-letter athlete, and was a first lieutenant in World War I, serving overseas with the 369th infantry.

He is married and has three sons, all veterans of World War II.

He has been practicing law in Des Moines since 1920 and publishes two weekly papers. He is a member of the American Legion, Elks and the Shriners, and is a former president of the Des Moines chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is a trustee of the Des Moines African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The progressives indicated they would enter a full slate of eight in the elections, scheduled to take place during the next assembly meeting, to fill the vacancies.



Soviet Envoy Presents Reply to U. S.: Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin (left) arriving at the State Department in Washington to present Russia's reply to U. S. note. The Soviet Union blamed the West for the Berlin crisis. With Panyushkin is secretary Boris Krotov (center) and Charles Bohlen, State Department counselor.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Communist Electoral Policy In New York State

By Simon W. Gerson

Communist electoral policy is one of the chief hallmarks of the maturity of a party organization, its ability to analyze concretely the various class and political forces and work out the required strategy and tactics.

Judged by such standards New York Communist electoral policies in the period since the last party convention were substantially correct, attesting to the growing maturity of the party. Mistakes that were committed—and there were errors—were within and not outside

the framework of generally correct policies.

What was the essence of these policies?

Essentially the New York party organization, basing itself on the line of the party's national committee, adapted to the special conditions of our state, sought to develop—to the degree that we could affect political action of labor and its allies—a two-fold strategy:

- First, an increasing independence of labor and progressives in the direction of an anti-monopoly, anti-war, anti-fascist, people's party.

- Second, a flexible policy of coalition or electoral alliances by which the forces of labor and progress could retain their basic independence while maintaining relationships with masses of voters still following the two major parties.

Development of these policies was considerably facilitated by the existence in New York since 1936 of the American Labor Party, a third party organizationally independent of the two major parties. This proved an important element in advancing the needs of the people of the state, despite strong tendencies in the old ALP leadership to conceive of the party solely as a balance-of-power organization, wedded for all time to one or the other of the two major parties.

With the announcement of the Wallace candidacy and support of Wallace by the ALP last January, the third party movement in our state reached a new and higher stage: genuine political independence from the two major parties. The ALP maintained at the same time its policy of tactical flexibility in electoral alliance with groupings and individual candidates of the two major parties.

The transformation from the old ALP to a Wallace party occurred with a minimum of damage to the party's unity. This can be attributed in no small measure to the policies developed for some time by left and Communist forces. The Labor Party, and many progressives not yet affiliated with it, became convinced through their own experience of the validity of the policies which the Communists and other left forces urged since 1945.

Growth of Wallace-third party sentiment in the state indicates clearly the growing rejection of the two major parties and acceptance

Steel Local Beats Move to Oust Migas from Office

By Jim West

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., July 15.—Right wing forces, headed by CIO Steel Workers Union district director Joseph Germano, moved to void the election of Nick Migas as grievance chairman of Open Hearth 1 at the Inland Steel local here. Migas was slugged at the steelworkers convention for having urged a policy of higher wages for the steel workers.

Germano called in Harry Powell, newly elected president of the Inland local and ordered him to remove Migas by executive ukase. Germano is understood to have told Powell that the rest of the elected slate would not be bothered, "if only they get rid of Migas."

Reports from Inland indicate that Powell's answer was a firm refusal on the grounds that the local and not he as an individual must decide what to do.

A group of defeated rightwing

candidates in the local, then handed in written charges against Migas. These charges state that Migas is a Communist and therefore the local must remove him. Since charges must be acted on, and cannot be turned down by the membership until after a trial is held, they automatically must come before a trial committee.

DEPARTMENT BACKS MIGAS

The executive committee of the local was therefore instructed to appoint a trial committee, which will conduct hearings and hold the trial in several weeks.

A rumor that Migas had been fired caused a work-stoppage in his department, which lasted a half-hour until the men learned that the rumor was false. Migas' fellow-workers are incensed at the charges brought against him, and are circulating a petition, already signed by hundreds, demanding that the locals stand by their free choice of elected officers.

Without waiting for the trial committee's decision, the right-wingers moved in on a poorly attended grievance committee meeting 10

days ago, and in Migas' unavoidable absence, passed a motion barring him from being on the committee until the trial committee's decision. However, the regular monthly meeting of the whole committee a few days ago, with all 21 grievance committeemen in attendance, after a prolonged debate, voted by a 14 to 7 count to reverse the previous decision, and to seat Migas. This preliminary victory indicates that the progressive stand on the Migas case is gaining wide support, since the progressives claim no more than 11 out of 21 on the grievance committee.

VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

The progressives maintain that enforcement of the anti-Communist clause against Migas would cause the local to violate the spirit, intent and letter of the union's constitution. They point to some four or five other sections of the constitution which defend staunch union fighters, protect the union's unity, safeguard the rights of individuals in the union irrespective of race, creed or color.

They point to Murray's continued (Continued on Page 10)

POLIO CASES NOW 584 IN CAROLINA, WITH 40 IN 1 DAY

RALEIGH, N. C., July 15 (UP)—North Carolina's polio toll skyrocketed to 584 cases today when 40 new cases were reported to the state board of health. It was the largest single daily report this year.

New emergency hospitals were being prepared at Camp Sutton in Monroe, N. C., and Camp Butner near Durham, N. C. Accommodations for 360 convalescents will be ready at Camp Sutton in "a week or ten days," city officials at Monroe said. They said, however, that they could open it within one day if the emergency called for it.

The unit at Camp Butner will have places for 700 polio victims, doctors said.

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(Continued on Page 7)

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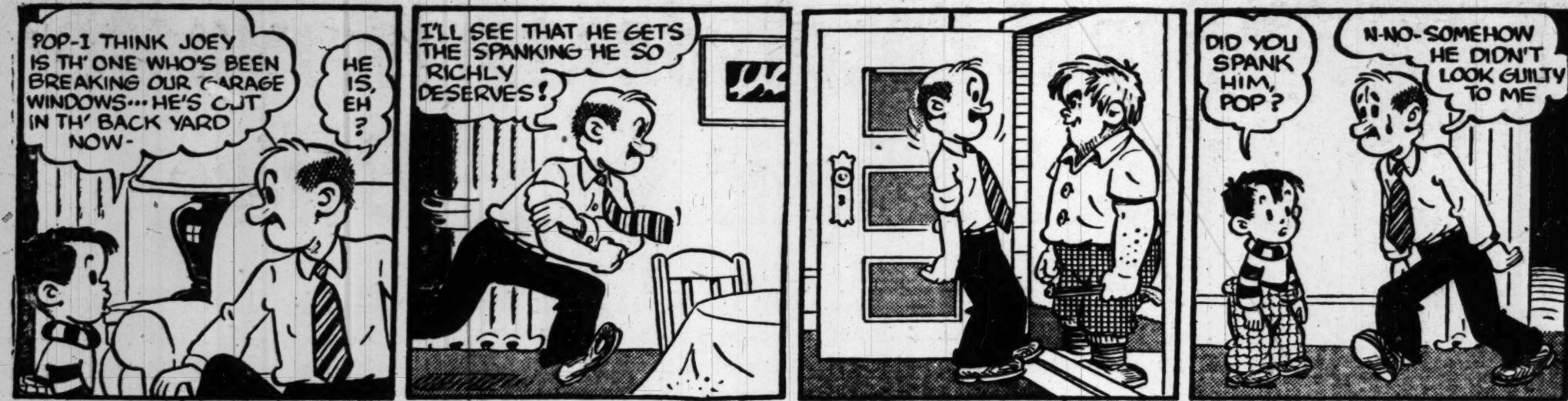
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VIRGIL—Mind vs. Matter



By Len Kleis

PARTY DRIVE

Conventions

The PARTY BUILDING spirit which has characterized all of the county conventions of the New York Communist Party is best described by the story of the Lincoln Square Section. Last weekend while the leaders of the Section were attending the County convention, the membership organized a convention party and reception for their own delegates. The week before was used for visiting contacts and inviting them.

Immediately after the Saturday night session, the delegates came to the party, bringing back with them all of the experiences of the meeting. The evening was filled with rich conversation. Sunday morning Lincoln Square presented the convention with seven new members recruited on that one occasion.

It's stories like this which makes everyone confident that party building goals decided on at the State convention will be quickly and determinedly fulfilled.

NLRB Backs 'Rat' Trappers

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15. — The National Labor Relations Board today ruled for the CIO International Fur and Leather Workers in a case involving the bargaining rights of approximately 25,000 muskrat trappers in the marshes and bayous of Louisiana.

The board ordered Steinberg and Co., largest muskrat skin producer in the United States, to cease and desist from interfering with the fur workers' union and to reinstate as trappers some 10 Louisianians who had been barred from their life work for union activity.

Steinberg and Co. controls approximately 1,000,000 acres of muskrat marshland, and its refusal to allow trappers to work for it was equivalent to depriving them of any chance to make a livelihood.

The union-hating company had claimed that the men were independent contractors and that, besides, they were agricultural workers, who are exempt from the labor law. One board member agreed with the company, three others upheld an earlier report of NLRB trial examiner James A. Shaw.

DETROIT, July 15 (UP).—Union delegates representing 108,000 Ford Motor Co. workers in 25 states late today rejected a "final" company wage offer and authorized setting of a strike date.

The company offered to raise wages 13 cents before negotiations broke up early today, plus more than six cents in other benefits. The latter included higher premium pay for night and afternoon work, vacation allowances and insurance.

The delegates from 46 Ford plants remained in session more than eight hours for a report on the talks, unanimously rejected the company offer and authorized Kenneth Bannon, UAW Ford department director, and the negotiating committee to set a walkout date.

Ford Workers Ready Strike

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 15 (UP).—The United Nations Security Council branded the war in Palestine a threat to world peace tonight and ordered the Jews and Arabs to stop fighting within three days.

MEAT PRICES JUMP 8%; REACH 14-YEAR HIGH

Meat prices here have risen eight percent since July 1, the Department of Markets reported yesterday. The phenomenal rise in two weeks brought prices to the highest level in 14 years and 24 percent higher than a year ago.

Markets Commissioner Eugene Schulz revealed that of the 14 cuts of meats whose prices are recorded weekly by the department only bacon had remained the same, at 79 cents a pound since the beginning of the month.

Price rises during this period were listed as follows by the department: porterhouse steak, \$1.05 to \$1.15 a pound; sirloin, 99 cents to \$1.10; rib roast, 79 to 85 cents; chuck, 73 to 79 cents; loin veal chops, 89 to 93 cents; veal cutlets, \$1.10 to \$1.20; veal shoulder roast, 49 to 53c; loin lamb chops, \$1.10 to \$1.20; lamb leg, 77 to 83 cents; lamb shoulder chops, 91 to 95 cents; pork loin, 65 to 75 cents; smoked hams, 71 to 73, and pork loin chops, 79 to 85 cents.

UN Body Orders New Zion Truce

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 15 (UP).—The United Nations Security Council branded the war in Palestine a threat to world peace tonight and ordered the Jews and Arabs to stop fighting within three days.

The vote for the resolution proposed by the United States was 7 to 1, with Syria opposed and Russia, the Ukraine and Argentina abstaining.

The measure was backed by the threat of UN economic sanctions or intervention by armed force against whoever defied them.

The Soviet Union and Ukraine fought hard but unsuccessfully to eliminate most of Count Bernadotte's authority as UN mediator and to have Jerusalem declared an international city, as contemplated in the partition recommendation of the General Assembly last November.

They supported the core of the American resolution but argued at length for amendments aimed at reaffirming the Assembly's partition plan.

The council voted after Dmitri Manuilski, of the Soviet Ukraine, current president of the council, charged Bernadotte with overstepping his authority by making "suggestions" for a final Holy Land

City Aide Threatens Evictees with Gun

Drawing a gun, a truck driver for the Brooklyn Bureau of Encumbrances, yesterday threatened a Negro family evicted from the Fort Greene Houses, as well as several hundred housewives gathered to prevent the removal of the family's furniture from the sidewalk.

Ezra Lewis, 53, Mrs. Hazel Lewis, 43, and a daughter, Gloria, 20, were evicted Wednesday from the interracial city owned project.

Yesterday over 300 housewives gathered around the furniture, and tried to prevent the removal of the Lewis's furniture until threatened by the gun-toting driver and police.

PICKET PROJECT MANAGER

Immediately after the furniture was taken away, the crowd of irate neighbors picketed the office of project manager Percy Frank. Another group picketed the main office of the City Housing Authority, 122 E. 42 St.

The Lewises were evicted because

alleged failure to report their correct income from a small family operated hand laundry.

Mrs. Rebecca Solon, chairman of the Fort Greene Tenants Association warned the tenants that the Lewises' fate threatened them.

After picketing the CHA yesterday, the delegation went up to CHA offices but failed to see James Gaynor, director of management. They left demands with other officials, however, that the Lewises be returned and differences settled afterwards.

Tenant group spokesmen declared that the picketing and other demonstrations would continue until the Lewises are permitted to return.

many Hall company union set-up, the speed-up, reprisal fines, intimidation and basic problems of efficiency raised by the union in its struggle.

The announced reorganization is the second in recent weeks. The first involved the Welfare Department where the United Public Workers is also the majority union.

INTENSIFY SPEED-UP

The Mayor's Committee admitted that it was following through suggestions made by the Citizens Budget Commission last January which, if realized, will set up a more intensive speed-up system and a reduced personnel in the Sanitation Department. The report also failed to cite the more than 1,500 jobs in that department padded by Tammany patronage which the UPW charges is part of Tammany-AFL strategy to destroy the fighting CIO union.

The report proposes the following major changes:

- Creation of a new Office of Operation to coordinate the main functions of street cleaning, waste disposal and snow removal under a single head.

- Coordination under one administrative head of the labor relations, finance and supply, administrative and personnel, and permit departments.

- Creation of a single officer to coordinate the engineering and planning of the department's Division of Analysis.

Bus Strike on Private Lines In City Predicted by Quill

By Michael Singer

A general strike of all CIO Transport Workers Union members on privately operated bus lines in the city was predicted yesterday by Michael J. Quill, TWU president, following a breakdown in negotiations with the Third Avenue Transit Corp. The TWU leaders and 22 members of the Union's negotiating committee met with Third Avenue bus company representatives at the behest of Theodore W. Kheel, director of the city's labor relations division, at his office.

While the immediate cause for the breakdown was the layoff of 58 employees of the Third Avenue line effective today, the fundamental reason for the possible general strike on private bus companies was their failure to pay the promised 24 cent an hour wage increase.

Quill, who was instrumental in putting over the 10-cent fare on Mayor O'Dwyer's promise that all transit workers — on municipal and private lines — would receive a 24-cent boost effective July 1 — yesterday however, tacitly conceded that his higher fare conspiracy has boomeranged.

The Third Ave. Transit Co. which claimed that it was forced to lay off the 58 workers today because of a "shortage of funds," insisted that only increased revenues from an immediate fare raise on the bus lines could prevent additional layoffs which president John M. MacDonald estimated would reach 500 men.

WON'T STOP DISMISSALS

However, MacDonald frankly admitted later that even increased revenues from a fare boost would not stop its firing program.

He said that the agreement signed with the union Oct. 12, 1947 provided that the Third Ave. line improve its method of work, meaning the conversion of trolley lines to buses and that in such a motorization program layoffs would naturally result.

The 58 men fired today are only the first of hundreds more to be laid off because of this motorization program. The contract with the union stipulated that no such layoffs shall be made except by consultation with the union. The TWU yesterday charged the Third Avenue Transit system had violated the agreement.

STRIKE VOTE

The union will hold a mass meeting of its Third Avenue transit members at 8 p.m. tonight at Transport Workers Hall, where a strike vote will be taken to be effective at 4 a.m. Saturday. The Third Avenue strike of 4,000 employees will halt bus transportation in the Bronx, lower Westchester and Manhattan, affecting 1,800,000 daily passengers.

Quill said that "once we strike we will demand before we return an end to the layoffs and the immediate payment of 24 cents an hour. We feel that this action will be taken up immediately" by the workers of the other bus companies and they will strike for immediate payment of 24 cents an hour.

The TWU president charged that Comptroller Lazarus Joseph will be held responsible for the strike. Quill said he believed that Joseph was using political reasons for delaying the city decision on the companies' applications for a fare increase.

Negro Leaders Map 'New Party' Planks

Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the Wallace Committee, and Dr. George Cannon, chairman of the Harlem Wallace Committee, will meet with Negro leaders tomorrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m., to help formulate the platform of the new party. The meeting will take place at 39 Park Ave.

"For the first time since the Reconstruction Period," they stated in the invitations, "the New Party has opened the doors wide to the Negro people so that they can participate in the creation of a fighting program for all Americans."

Immediately after the furniture was taken away, the crowd of irate neighbors picketed the office of project manager Percy Frank. Another group picketed the main office of the City Housing Authority, 122 E. 42 St.

The Lewises were evicted because

COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Communist Electoral Policy

(Continued from Page 5)

political experience had not yet prepared them for a realignment independent of the Democratic Party.

Our policy was to organize the labor and progressive forces as a firm coalition which would act in an electoral alliance with the Democratic Party, but retaining considerable independence from it. To have simply tailed along with the old form of a Labor-progressive-Democratic coalition would have been, under the prevailing circumstances, outright opportunism. To have broken with the whole concept of an electoral alliance when the workers were unprepared for such a step and set up our own complete ticket would have had strong elements of adventurism. It would have made more difficult a political realignment at a later and more favorable moment.

REJECTED WRONG POLICIES

Our party rejected both wrong policies. In a statement outlining Communist policy and tentatively entering our independent slate, we said (July 28, 1946):

"The Communists enter this campaign in order to help construct a powerful anti-fascist, anti-monopoly coalition in our nation . . . Powerful monopolies, whose chief instrumentality is the Republican Party, have found the Truman administration a willing accomplice in the drive for World War III."

While we still spoke in terms of a Labor-progressive-Democratic coalition against the Republican administration, we pointed out that such a coalition would be effective only if it would "stand on a program of Big Three unity; rejection of the Truman-Byrnes-Vandenberg atomic diplomacy; a vigorous fight for price control; speedy construction of low-rent housing, especially for veterans; protection of Labor's hard-won rights; and the abolition of Jim-crowism and all other forms of racial and religious discrimination."

The Communists in that campaign shifted emphasis completely from the direction of 1944 and previous "coalition" years by a number of steps:

• Firstly, we kept a partial ticket in the field in the persons of Comrades Thompson and Davis, for Comptroller and Attorney General, respectively.

• Secondly, we were the only party which dramatized the struggle for representation for the Negro people by naming Comrade Davis, a Negro leader, for high state office.

• Thirdly, we sought to orient the labor and progressive movement toward the development of a whole series of progressive candidacies, particularly those of Representatives Vito Marcantonio and Adam Clayton Powell, State Senator Kenneth Sherbell, Assemblyman Samuel Kaplan, and other independents.

STRESSED INDEPENDENCE.

While we gave critical support to the democratic coalition, increasingly our emphasis was upon the independent elements of the coalition and upon the independent activity of the working class elements within the coalition. Thus, our last basic piece of literature had as its chief slogan: "Against Dewey Republican Reaction and Truman's Surrender to the GOP." One of the principal slogans of our campaign, and published in that same basic leaflet and a repeated theme throughout the campaign, was for "a national third party in 1948 to free the people from the confines of the two-party system."

At the same time the Communists, while forming a critical sector of the emerging people's coalition, placed necessary emphasis on a Communist vote as the most advanced type of progressive vote. We particularly called for support from the socialist-minded workers of New York. That policy was approved by the most advanced workers, 97,000 of whom voted for our party candidates.

In short, our whole policy was premised not on the perpetuation of the outgrown Roosevelt-labor type of coalition but upon the creation of a new political realignment of labor, Negro and progressive people's forces in which labor would play the leading role.

The fundamental validity of this policy is seen in the examination of the results. The Democratic Party was badly beaten by the Dewey Republicans, but the American Labor Party, consistent progressives, and the Communist forces emerged strengthened. The re-election of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, in the face of an unprecedented bipartisan campaign against him, was the most notable element of that election. The progressives met and defeated the concentrated power of finance capital in the historic Marcantonio campaign. The election of labor's first State Senator, Kenneth Sherbell of Brooklyn, was also an important feature of that campaign. While the Democratic vote fell off sharply, the Labor Party, despite the attacks of the Social-Democratic Liberal Party, held its own percentage wise.

The policy of increased independence had paid off in life itself.

In the 1947 elections, mainly local, the emphasis of the party's activity was principally directed towards agitation for the slogan of a third party in 1948. These developments were facilitated by the blatant bipartisan war policy of the Truman administration and the growing identification of leading Democratic circles in New York (O'Dwyer administration) with reactionary Democratic policies. This was particularly clear in the New York City fight around Proportional Representation, in which both old party machines engaged in a savage fight to eliminate democratic representation under the guise of anti-Communism.

SOME WEAKNESSES.

In this fight serious weaknesses were discernible. The issue of PR was never fully appreciated, particularly in the unions led by left-progressive forces. But more basic was the reluctance on the part of some left forces to unfold the struggle against the O'Dwyer administration that was required if PR was to be maintained. These illusions about the O'Dwyer administration—which has developed considerable skill at bribing or cajoling some sections of labor and particularly certain labor leaders—still remain a barrier to effective independent political action by New York labor and progressives.

During this period, there were undoubtedly reflected some of the same weaknesses in our electoral work noted by the Draft Resolution nationally. Thus, while we correctly fought to keep unity of the third party forces as against the extreme right wing in the labor movement, we were sometimes one-sided in that we did not vigorously insist on placing the third ticket as realizable in 1948.

Communist unionists, for example, at the Saratoga convention of the CIO in 1947 correctly supported a third party resolution which deferred taking a position on the advisability of a third ticket in 1948.

The error, however, was in not placing the Wallace question, at least in a propaganda sense, before the convention.

Basically, however, the New York Communists, as can be seen by an examination of every election campaign since 1945, contributed immeasurably to developing the whole historic concept of an independent peoples' party and a new political realignment. Such tactical errors as were made developed within the framework of the execution of this generally correct policy.

This can be seen in the special election in February 1948, in which our party unhesitatingly supported the third party ticket and the third party candidacy, on a Wallace program, of Leo Isaacson. Had not the most militant and advanced workers been prepared ideologically for

such a campaign by a correct policy, such a favorable outcome could never have occurred.

PERSPECTIVES.

What are some of the perspectives of the labor and progressive movement on the electoral front in our state?

• First, there is the perspective of a huge Wallace vote. The possibility exists for the Labor Party, with Wallace as its leading candidate, to be the first party in a number of counties and defeat the Democratic Party in the state. A decisive question in creating a new qualitative growth in the Wallace third party movement is its ability in the next few days and weeks to open channels through which the considerable pro-Eisenhower and pro-Douglas sentiment can flow Wallace-ward.

• Second, the election of a bloc of third party Congressmen and legislators, as well as a group of ALP-endorsed progressives running on major party tickets. Taking overall priority on this score is the re-election of the nation's leading progressive in Congress, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, and the first Congressman to be elected on an outright Wallace-third party ticket, Rep. Leo Isaacson. The election of a number of others and the reelection of State Senator Kenneth Sherbell and Assemblyman Samuel Kaplan can also be accomplished by a policy of concentration of forces.

• Third, the rapid reconstruction of the existing third party as a coalition of labor, the Negro people, the farmers and middle class groups in which labor must take the lead. But this will not be accomplished unless a fundamental change is made by the progressive trade unionists, who will have to supply cadres, candidates, administrators and funds to a much greater degree than hitherto.

• Fourth, the third party movement will have to associate itself not only with great national issues of foreign and domestic policy but specifically with state and local issues, such as the retention of the five-cent fare, return of PR, etc. Chief among the questions with which the third party movement must be associated is the struggle for Negro rights, beginning with a fight to break down the vicious ghetto system built up by restrictive covenants and other forms of discrimination in housing.

• Fifth, the new party movement can only grow to the degree that it manages to isolate the Social-Democratic, hate-Wallace crowd in the New York labor movement. Centered principally around David Dubinsky's Liberal Party, this group has important connections with CIO top circles and the Americans for Democratic Action. They are now seeking to work, within and outside the Wallace movement, to build a so-called Fourth Party. Checking them in New York is a life-and-death question for the New Party movement nationally.

In building this great new coalition we Communists will do our share. Our Socialist outlook and firm conviction that only a Socialist reorganization of society can bring permanent peace, security and prosperity are no barriers to cooperation with persons of non-Socialist convictions in creating this great new realignment. We, of course, will freely advance our own fraternal criticism of policies within the great coalition. We seek no special position by reason of our advanced views and will of course oppose any special disabilities because of such views.

Our convention shall examine our work from the point of view of strengthening our contribution to the great common struggle to defeat reaction and war and promote security and prosperity for the people of America and the world. We Communists are—and shall remain—an organic part of the great forward movement of Americans.

Polish Union Leader Feted in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 15.—Labor leaders here feted one of Poland's top labor leaders, Walter Zukowski, who passed through here on his return to Poland from the recent conference of the International Labor Organization at San Francisco.

Zukowski is vice-president of the Polish trade union movement and president of the Railway Workers Union, as well as a member of the Polish Parliament.

Among those greeting him at the dinner were Leo Krzycki, retired vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Marion Cieplak, Polish Consul in Chicago; Ernest De Maio, Vice president CIO United Electrical Workers; and Abe Feinglass, Midwest Director, CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union, who recently returned from a trip to Poland.

Others present were from Illinois Progressive Party; CIO United Packinghouse Workers; CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; International Ladies Garment Workers; Longshore & Warehousemen; International Workers Order; and Congress of American Women.

Zukowski told the dinner guests the workers and people of Poland "were building the new Poland just as one builds his own house."

Under Poland's three-year plan "the standard of living is already comparable to 1939, if not better," the labor leader declared.

"Today, the worst for Poland is in the past. The greatest difficulties and obstacles have been overcome and we will go forward to create greater results for ourselves."

Poland received aid from abroad to assist in its reconstruction, Zukowski said, "but we got it from our neighbor—the Soviet Union—which helped us get on our feet again."

He appealed for peace and understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union, declaring that Poland desired to "build a better life for its people, and this can only be done if there is peace."

Responding to Zukowski's plea for peace, DeMaio, who acted as master of ceremonies, turned to the Polish labor leader and said: "The American people also want peace; the reactionary imperialists of this country who threaten the peace of the world do not dare tell the American people that their objective is war."

Leo Krzycki compared the political influence of the labor movement in Poland, as described by Zukowski, with that of the American labor movement in political affairs of this country.

"It is an embarrassing question for an American to answer as to how many seats in Congress are filled from the ranks of the 15 million organized American Workers," he declared.

"We are not able to say, as he tells us, that leaders of the Polish labor movement are members of the Parliament."

The birth of the new party move-

ment, however, has made him more optimistic than in any of his 51 years of service to the American labor movement, Krzycki added.

Turkey Jails Progressives

ISTANBUL, July 15 (UPI).—The Turkish government has convicted Dr. Sezik Husmu Vegner, leader of the Socialist Workers and Villagers Party, and 44 of his comrades, authorities said today.

Vegner was sentenced to five years in jail and his followers received three to five years each. Eleven persons were acquitted.

The defendants were charged with using the party, which was organized in 1945, as a front for 'Communist' activities.

The 56 defendants originally were arrested under a martial law proclamation which was in force in Istanbul and European provinces from 1940 until December, 1947.

Increase Delegates

NEWARK, July 15.—New Jersey will send four times its original allotted number of 32 delegates to the national founding convention of the New Party in Philadelphia July 23-25. Because of the desire of many local groups to send delegates, the Independent Progressive Party will send 128 delegates, each with $\frac{1}{4}$ vote, to the convention which will nominate Henry Wallace for President.

Sunday, July 18, 8:45 P.M.

WHERE TO NOW?

LABOR AND THE LIBERALS IN THE 1948 ELECTIONS

Whom can they support?
Can the top leaders be defeated?

BERNARD BURTON
Labor Correspondent, Daily Worker

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Student Section is having another outstanding Social Entertainment by Fred Hellerman: of Peoples Songs. Dancing, refreshments, and

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For Monday Friday 8 p.m.

For Tuesday Monday noon

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For Friday Wednesday 4 p.m.

For Weekend Thursday noon

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Ending Our Dialogue About Yugoslavia

WE HAD COME to the end of our discussion. It was late, and hot as ever. My friend was not entirely satisfied, and I didn't expect he would be. "I don't want to sound pontifical," I said, "as though I know every detail of the Yugoslav story, and as though I have spur-of-the-moment answers for every question. But I believe, if we will all ponder it, that the Cominform's case is a valid one and very serious one."

"But don't you think it can all be straightened out?" my friend asked. "After all, a lot of us are heartbroken."

"Maybe it can be straightened out. Certainly, the Cominform held the door open. And I wouldn't want to debate the issue as though it were closed, and I surely would not go in for name-calling. On the other hand, the thing is very far gone. Tito's reaction after the criticism is not a good sign. It's been the reaction of a man who calls upon

that very nationalistic conceit for which he is criticized to bolster him up in a political fight. This is not the way a really big Communist leader would behave."

"And the attack on Albania—why, judging from reports, Albania and Bulgaria are being treated in the Yugoslav press with the same 'get-tough' diplomacy that we saw on the part of our own government against Yugoslavia only a short while ago. No, I'm afraid the whole issue won't be settled merely by discussion. The Yugoslavs have a chance to show how big and able and really Communist a group they are, if they can settle it without real trouble."

MY FRIEND sat a while without saying anything. Then he spoke up. "I'm glad you don't take the attitude, as I've seen expressed in an article by Del Vayo in this week's Nation, that the Communists are abandoning the People's Front."

"Well, it's not the way I see it. For us in this country, and I think in most all capitalist countries, the Peoples' Front is still to be built on a long-term basis. But it has to be built with its base among the workers. As a middle class phenomenon, it can be very important for a time, but it can't solve basic problems. The Communists, while maintaining their independence as a party, want to work with all other anti-fascists. We had all that out in the Browder discussion, remember that?"

"Then you don't think," my friend persisted, "that this is a case of the Soviet Union flying in the face of the national peculiarities of another nation, which is moving toward Socialism in its own way?"

"No, I think it would be all wet to draw that conclusion. The question in Yugoslavia is not whether Tito and his friends are preparing for Socialism in their own way. It's whether they're preparing for Socialism at all."

"In fact, the immediate question even there is not Socialism; it's a correct policy toward the peasantry, neither Rightist nor Leftist, which will really fulfill the Five Year Plan and thus lay the basis for a transition to Socialism. And the other immediate question is whether Yugoslav is going to go toward capitalism or be a loyal ally. Not a puppet, mind you, but an ally."

"Certainly there are and will be national differences between countries, differing levels of development, and I still don't think every nation will proceed to make history exactly as the Russians did. But the problems of power, of re-making a state structure which served the capitalist class instead of the vast majority—these problems are universal. Everybody has a lot to learn in dealing with them, from Lenin and Stalin."

"PATRIOTISM doesn't consist in glorifying national differences and certainly not in perpetuating prejudices of one nation against another. Our patriotism doesn't consist of letting Wall Street run America to the ground in its attempt to run the world. Patriotism consists in serving the interests of one's own working people."

"Just as it hurts American interest to tolerate the present anti-Soviet hysteria, leading us to war, so in Yugoslavia it would hurt Yugoslav interests to deepen this crisis within the bloc of the people's democracies and the Soviet Union."

"It would violate none of Yugoslavia's truly special characteristics if her Communists were to look into the question raised by the Cominform in an objective and fundamental way. I think we're all hoping they will do that, aren't we?"



Press Roundup

THE STAR sees the Democratic Party in "renaissance" as a result of the inclusion of a civil rights program. It actually talks itself into believing that the FDR spirit is back in the saddle.

THE NEWS finds that the trouble with the Democratic Party is that the late President Roosevelt left a bunch of hacks in office who could not threaten his position, and that they are still there. The News gleefully predicts there will be moving day in the White House on Nov. 3.

THE MIRROR finds the Democratic Party, a party "without a soul." "It has lost its cause," says the Hearst tab. "It has ceased to be inspired by anything greater than the holding of a public job at public expense by a so-called statement." But Dewey's party, according to the Mirror's lights, has all that it takes.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE sees the inconsistency in the position of so-called liberals like Mayor Humphries of Minneapolis, an American for Democratic Action leader, who wanted anyone but Truman for President yet backed him in the end. "If this respect for Mr. Truman's considerable qualities had been expressed by the liberal wing at the start of the convention," states the H-T, "the Democratic party would be

able to go into its campaign with some inner integrity and confidence."

THE TIMES lumps the politicos' attacks on President Truman with attacks from Wallace supporters and lauds him for the opponents he has made. It finds fault with him only in that he has bungled Wall Street's program so dear to the heart of the Times.

THE POST is happy that the Democrats have emerged with a "clear-cut series of pledges to Israel." Hasn't the Post learned in all this time that a platform is usually a vote-catcher and little else.

THE SUN sees the Democratic Party "as a coalition of Northern Democrats, big city bosses, New Dealers, radicals and leftwingers" with the Solid South and all conservative Democrats read out of the party. Notes the Sun "Little is left of the party of Woodrow Wilson, Grover Cleveland and Andrew Jackson except the name." How mixed up can one get?

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN is crusading against death in the prize ring and midget auto races.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM finds that Truman's acceptance speech has put his party back in the contest.



"Well we could introduce a civil rights plank, Senator, then legalize the Ku Klux Klan."

World of Labor

By George Morris

Miners Starting to Draw Political Lesson

THE COAL MINERS are beginning to draw the political lessons, especially from their recent experience. Seventy-five of them, delegates at last weekend's West Virginia state convention of the new Progressive Party, formed a Coal Miners Committee for Taylor and Wallace in that state. They addressed an appeal to miners in other states to follow their example and send delegates to the New Party convention in Philadelphia on July 25.

The miners came from the most important coal areas in the state. The overwhelming majority were presidents, vice-presidents, committeemen and other officers of locals. About half were Negroes.

Henry Wallace held a special give-and-take discussion with them. The miners were especially impressed by this new kind of a candidate who comes down to the their problems.

While West Virginia is the biggest soft coal state in the country, it is not particularly known for third party sentiment. The coal miners, a predominant influence in the state's politics, have been more alert politically than miners of other areas. This was reflected to a degree in the records of some of the state's Congressmen and Sen. Harley Kilgore, and especially in the vote for Roosevelt.

THE MINERS are now discovering, however, that the possibility of maneuvering within the Tweedle-dee-Tweedle-dum pattern is down to nothing. The bi-partisan Taft-Hartley Law has been dogging them every inch of the way in their fight for a wage raise. And it was the supposed opponent to the law, Harry Truman, who ordered three successive injunctions against their union and asked fines of \$3,500,000 in the first case and \$1,400,000 in the second.

It seems inconceivable that either Dewey or Truman could make a speech before coal miners that would even sound plausible. From all indications this little conference in West Virginia was the tip-off of sentiment in the coal fields. The coal miners have had some hard-rock experience on the value of backbone and independence in economic struggles. The idea of independent political action by labor and its allies comes natural to them.

JOHN L. LEWIS has not yet given definite indication of what he will do in the campaign. But it is a reasonable assumption that he won't go for Truman. If he does take an active part, he may wind up with Dewey, whom he endorsed in 1944. It has been shown repeatedly, however, that the coal miners may worship Lewis as a union leader but they take no stock in his political views. Lewis had them voting "his" way only when he temporarily went their way, politically.

This was illustrated in the West Virginia conference. Among the resolutions passed was one praising Lewis for his "refusal to give ground in this period of labor-baiting and war hysteria. . . . John L. Lewis, unlike some labor leaders, has not stood hat-in-hand on trembling legs before the employers, but instead has conducted a courageous fight for the workers he represents." Wallace appears to express for the miners on the political field what Lewis does on the economic.

But while politics and economics seems to be still apart in the average miner's mind, support of the new party assumes a bread-and-butter meaning to him. It is the only means through which he can express his resentment against the Taft-Hartley Law and the war program. Warmongering, by the way, is not taking a strong hold among the miners. Even the official United Mine Workers policy, as given them through the Journal semi-monthly, raps the Marshall Plan, although the criticism smacks of Lewis' known isolationism.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW will undoubtedly be the dominant issue with the miners. After all they have gone through to finally win the dollar raise, and 20 cents a ton for the welfare fund—and it was injunction Judge T. Alan Goldsborough who mediated the last settlement—Truman's counsel Robert Denham of the NLRB served notice that the settlement will be contested by the government.

Denham charged that the owners illegally agreed to a union shop.

So, while Lewis is pondering his strategy, the coal digger figures it this way: he cannot vote for Truman, who says he is against the Taft-Hartley Law but applies it with a vengeance; he cannot vote for Dewey, who banks on his silence but whose party and closest cronies, like Sen. Ives, sponsored the law. What else, but Wallace?



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Opportunity Or Peril?

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S calling of a special session of the 80th Congress is not the result of a sudden desire to rescue the American people from the grip of the worst inflation in its history. It is, rather, a cynical, political maneuver intended to garner votes by exposing the emptiness of the promises of the GOP. But, at the same time, it will swiftly reveal the similar emptiness of the promises of the Truman administration and the Democratic Party.



TRUMAN

Truman heaps blame on the GOP for its wrecking of price control and its failure to provide decent housing. The GOP is indeed guilty. But so is the Truman administration and the Democratic Party. Truman in 1946 paved the way for the scrapping of OPA by a series of concessions to the profiteers. Truman did nothing to rally the Democratic votes when the OPA was killed in Congress in a bi-partisan vote.

Truman paid lip service to the people's needs, but never did anything to fight for them. Truman paved the way for the Taft-Hartley law by his strikebreaking in the railroad strike of 1946, when he urged wage freezing and other curbs on labor. In fact, the Democratic platform's demand for the repeal of the T-H law is followed by a demand for similar laws, including witch-hunt of "Communists" in the unions.

Truman and the GOP leadership are vying with each other in claiming credit for the Marshall Plan. But it is the war-breeding Marshall Plan which has accelerated the plunge of the U.S.A. into the inflationary swamp of a vast war economy which is driving prices skyward and which menaces the liberties of people everywhere. In every congressional vote, the Democrats, no less than the GOP, voted overwhelmingly for the vast war appropriations which are smashing the living standards of the nation.

* * *

TRUMAN says he wants the GOP to fulfill its election promises now in the special session. We challenge him to fulfill his own promises to lift the arms embargo which is stifling the defense of Israel. We challenge him as commander-in-chief to enforce the non-segregation of Negroes in the armed forces.

Truman says that he wants the special session to act on prices, housing and civil rights. But the special session also carries with it the real danger that the reactionaries may try to convert this session into an excuse for greater war-mongering, for sharper attacks on labor through wage freezing, and for knifing the Bill of Rights through a revival of the notorious Mundt police state bill.

The people should ward off this attempted tactic by insisting that this session must devote itself to action as follows:

- Price control and roll-back of prices without wage freezing. Administration of price control and roll-back by trade unions, consumers and farmers.
- Immediate appropriations for a federal large-scale, low-rent housing program.
- Immediate passage of anti-lynch and FEPC laws, repeal of the polltax and abolition of segregation of Negroes in the armed forces.

From a cynical maneuver the special session can be converted into a battleground for the people's needs. But the people's organizations—the trade unions, consumer groups, Negro organizations, the New Party, the Communists and every other group willing to fight the profiteers—must swing into action now.

The New Party, particularly, has a magnificent opportunity at its July 23-25 convention to develop a people's program for the special session. Along with the other labor and popular organizations, the New Party would do an inestimable service to America if it would organize the type of fight it helped lead in the anti-Mundt bill campaign.

What is needed is the highest tempo of activity in the communities and at Washington, where a lobby of unionists, Negro representatives, veterans and consumer groups should be active for the duration of the special session. Every Congressman should feel the demand of the plain people of America for civil rights, price roll-backs and low-rent housing. The Communists must—and will be—in the forefront of this great people's fight.

WELL?



By Fred Ellis

Two Years of Independence In the Philippine Islands

By Peter Orano

TWO YEARS AGO, on July 4, 1946, the American flag was lowered at Manila in a ceremony that supposedly marked the end of American rule over the Philippines. The United States, we were told, had kept its pledged word to its loyal ally and had

granted independence to the Philippines; had acted as an enlightened power with due consideration for the rights of subject peoples, and had set a noble example for other colonial powers to follow.

Time had exploded these and other myths and has shown that the "grant" of independence to the Philippines represented not a retreat but a cunning counter-offensive of imperialism, as the Indian Communists have described the so-called withdrawal of the British from India. Screened now by native puppets who held the reigns of government, Wall Street and the military were prepared to increase their exploitation of the Philippines.

During the war, the Filipino peasantry had strengthened itself in a number of areas, ousting both the Japanese and the feudal landlords and setting up democratic local governments. However, with the return of American forces to the Islands, the process of restoring the pre-war status quo began. The collaborationist role of the landlords with the Japanese was whitewashed. Roxas, a singer of the Japanese-sponsored Philippine declaration of war against the United States, was backed by the U. S. for the presidency of the first Philippine Republic. Casto Alejandrino and Luis Taruc, leaders of the guerrilla Hukbalahap (People's Anti-Japanese Army), were thrown into jail and kept there until mass pressure forced their release.

The BELL TRADE ACT passed Congress in March 1946 was the chief measure for retaining U. S. economic domination over the Philippines. This act provided for free trade between the two countries in varying degrees for 28 years—which meant that each country could sell its products duty free in the other.

However, the equality is more apparent than real, as Philippine industry is unable to compete with American industry. The result is that the Philippines have remained un-industrialized and its rich resources (which exceed Japan's) undeveloped.

The colonial pattern of the exchange of American manufactured consumer goods (textiles, etc.) for Philippine raw materials (coconut, abaca, metals, etc.) has continued. For example, consumer goods com-

prised more than 90 percent of the more than \$500,000,000 worth of U. S. exports to the Philippines in 1947. Moreover, profits derived by U. S. corporations from this "free trade" were higher than could be made elsewhere, since no duty had to be paid in the Philippines. The Philippines, since they exported only about \$250,000,000 worth of raw materials, had a considerable trade deficit for the year 1947.

In addition to "free trade," the Bell Trade Act required the Philippine Republic to amend its constitution to grant equal rights (parity) to Americans in the development of any Philippine resources. The workings of this pseudo equality can be seen in the grant on June 23, 1948 of oil exploration rights for 25 years, renewable for another 25 years, for 2,471,000 acres to the Rockefeller-owned Standard Vacuum Co. The Philippines also have manganese and copper, which are important to U. S. industry. Sen. Tydings admitted at a Congressional hearing on the Trade Act that the objective sought is "to keep the Philippines economically even though we lose them politically."

THE PHILIPPINES ARE NOW bound under the Military Bases and Military Assistance Agreements of March 17, 1947. Some 21 bases, plus such others as "exigencies" may require, are granted rent free to the U. S. for 99 years.

Expenditures in the construction of bases and payment of U. S. armed forces, etc. provided much of the funds to cover the Philippine trade deficit of 1947. Under the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, only Navy "coaling" stations were to have been granted. Before the war, in the face of the menace of Japan, only 15,000 U. S. troops garrisoned the Philippines, while today over 100,000 remain.

There are some of the political, economic and military features of the much-advertised independence given to the Philippines.

However, all has not gone according to schedule in this plan for Wall Street domination and the drive to crush the nationalist movement, and especially its armed vanguard—the Hukks in Central Luzon, the giant mass demonstration in Manila in November, 1947, and in a number of strikes won under the leadership of the Congress of Labor Organizations.

The Filipino people, fighting for independence, democracy and security, are our heroic allies, championing our interests as well as their own. Filipino veterans who fought on our side in the war should be given benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

ly on the peasantry. The Hukks, fully supported by the people, have grown despite adverse conditions and have extended their influence in southern and northern Luzon. After more than two years of unsuccessful military operations against the Hukks, the government in the recent demagogic offer seeks to achieve their voluntary disarmament.

FOR THE PEASANTS to give up their arms while their landlord enemies have their armed Civil Guards and Constabulary would present serious dangers. On May 25, 1948, Taruc offered the government an "armed truce" to continue "until such time as a really democratic state is established by peaceful constitutional means—if this is still possible—and by revolution if this is the only remaining alternative." He called for the removal of the "enemies of the Filipino people—landlords and Wall Street monopolists..." In January, Taruc had declared that his country would take the path of China, that is to say, of armed revolutionary struggle for their rights and against imperialist intervention. It would seem neither consistent nor likely for the peasants to surrender their arms now and place their reliance on the hollow promises of their enemy. A report of July 12 indicates that this may be the case.

Two years of Wall Street domination of the Philippine Republic have resulted in inflation, unemployment, government corruption, the failure of rehabilitation, and a rice shortage which is aggravated by the government's war against the peasantry of central Luzon, the bread basket of the Philippines. The growing militancy of the people has been reflected in the struggles on central Luzon, the giant mass demonstration in Manila in November, 1947, and in a number of strikes won under the leadership of the Congress of Labor Organizations.

The Filipino people, fighting for independence, democracy and security, are our heroic allies, championing our interests as well as their own. Filipino veterans who fought on our side in the war should be given benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

WELCOME TO YOUTH!

It is a great satisfaction to see the increasing number of young men and women at our Party conventions. There can never be too many young people, especially workers in the Communist Party. An unbeatable combination is the fusing of the experience and knowledge of older active comrades with the vitality, enthusiasm and fresh vision of youth.

The great theoretical leaders of our movement began their work at an early age.

Just because the pictures of Marx and Engels usually show them as venerable figures with the full beards which were the masculine habit of that day, makes us forget that they first met and began to work together when Marx was 26 and Engels was 24.

When they wrote the Communist Manifesto, in 1848, Frederick Engels was 28 years old and Karl Marx was 30. Their comradeship in work continued for 39 years until the death of Marx in 1883. Engels continued alone to carry forward their unfinished



Life of the Party

joint work, until his death in 1895. It was a remarkable friendship.

LENIN was a carefree schoolboy of 16 when his brother's execution changed him into a serious revolutionist. At 17 he was expelled from the University of Kazan for organizing the students. At 21 he translated the Communist Manifesto into Russian. At the age of 22 he began his active revolutionary work which never ceased until his death in 1924, at the age of 54.

Never was so much writing, organizing, speaking, planning, crowded into a span of thirty-odd years as in the noble, frugal life of V. I. Lenin; never a life so full of fruit as his, which culminated in the liberation of millions.

Lenin never lost the enthusiasm, optimism and zest for life which marked him as a youth. He wrote in a letter in 1905: "We need young forces. I would recommend directly shooting on the spot those who dare to say that there are no people." He urged, "boldly, more boldly, recruit young people and don't be afraid of them."

Here in our own country great leaders of the people also started young, like Eugene V. Debs, who went to work at the age of 14, joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at 19, and became its general secretary five years later. Before he was 40 he was in jail as the leader of the great Pullman strike.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, fabulous leader of the hard ore miners of the West, went to work in the mines at the age of 15, and was elected secretary-treasurer of the fighting Western Federation of Miners when he was 31 years old.

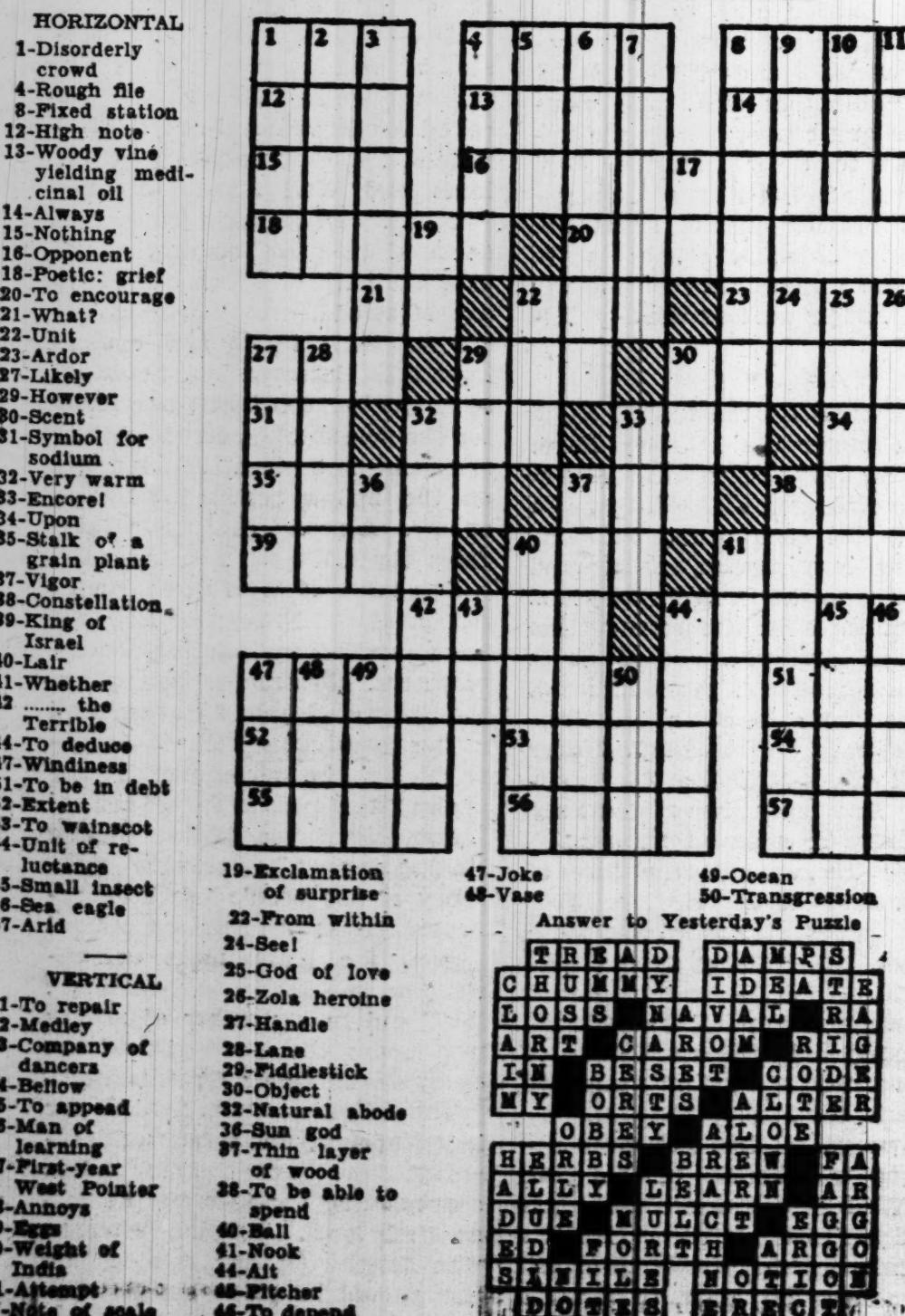
Soviet Mission Leaves Albania

MOSCOW, July 15 (UP). — The Soviet Tass news agency reported from Tirana today that a Russian military mission left Albania yesterday by plane.

Tass said Albanian Premier Enver Hoxha and the Bulgarian ambassador to Albania were on hand to see the Soviet mission off.

A Soviet broadcast heard in London quoted Tass as saying that the mission came to Albania last week "in connection with the festival of the Albanian People's Army."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Seven years later he was on trial for his life in one of the most infamous labor frame-ups our country has ever witnessed, and was attacked by Bull Moose Teddy Roosevelt as "an undesirable citizen." His only "crimes" were his loyalty to his class, and his militant leadership of its struggles. He was a Socialist, and IWW, and finally a member of the Communist Party.

To go back further, an American contemporary of Marx and Engels, who corresponded with them and might have become the first Marxist leader in America but for his early death at 41, was William H. Sylvis. His poor immigrant parents bound him over to work on a farm at nine years of age and he only learned to write in 1857, when he became secretary of the Molders' Union,

at the age of 29. One of the first American labor organizers, he recognized the class struggle, fought for the right to strike, for a labor press, for the eight-hour day, against slavery and for the rights of women. His untimely death was mourned here and abroad. Marx wrote, "it has filled us with indefatigable grief and sorrow."

THE CHAIRMAN of the Communist Party, William Z. Foster, tells in his *Pages From a Worker's Life* how he went to work at the age of 10, and experienced his first strike at 14, "my introduction to the class struggle," he calls it. He became a convinced Socialist at the age of 19, after hearing an unknown soapboxer speak. His great knowledge and rich experiences are of tremen-

dous benefit to our Party, and are undoubtedly a source of inspiration to the youth of today.

The present young generation in America are confronted with problems which rob them of their youth—the draft, the threat of war, the lack of adequate housing for young couples; the denial of opportunity under capitalism to fully utilize their best abilities and capacities; the crowded schools and colleges; the fear of unemployment and a depression; the regimentation of thought which cramps their creative spirit. All of which naturally leads them to serious thinking about the world in which they live and brings many of them ever closer to the Communist Party.

If any working class organization, especially ours, is to grow, to possess vitality and fighting spirit, is must be constantly refreshed with new vigorous young members, who are encouraged to take their rightful place in all activities and leadership of our Party. "Welcome to Youth" is ever on our mat.

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Rumor US May Lift Embargo

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—A persistent—but unconfirmed—report that President Truman may lift the U.S. embargo on Israel was making its way around the Capitol today.

High government officials didn't say yes or no when asked whether the U.S. was going to reverse the embargo which had been clamped down by Secretary of State Marshall and President Truman in January. "No comment," was their reply.

The rumor grew stronger after the publication of the Democratic Party platform which declared, "We favor the revision of the arms embargo to accord to the state of Israel the right of self-defense."

Secretary of State Marshall said "no comment," to his press conference yesterday. A month ago he told members of the press that the United Nations would have to decide whether to lift the arms embargo or not.

The Democratic platform also passed the buck to the United Nations in its statement that "we pledge ourselves to work for the modification of any resolution of the United Nations to the extent that it may prevent any such revision."

Truman Can't Hide Record

(Continued from Page 3)

mean the collapse of the two-party system of tweedledum and tweedledee. This in turn would add to the strength of the Wallace movement. These fears were expressed by a host of columnists and editorial writers, from Walter Lippmann to the New York Daily News.

It is my belief, therefore, that the strategy of Truman in appearing dramatically at the convention to reorient the party in a "militant" and "liberal" mood, was planned by the very same group which picked Dewey and Warren to head the Republican ticket. I am confident the future developments will confirm this.

The most important indication will be found in whether or not Big Business makes available fairly large campaign funds for the Democratic National Committee, now suffering the most severe money troubles.

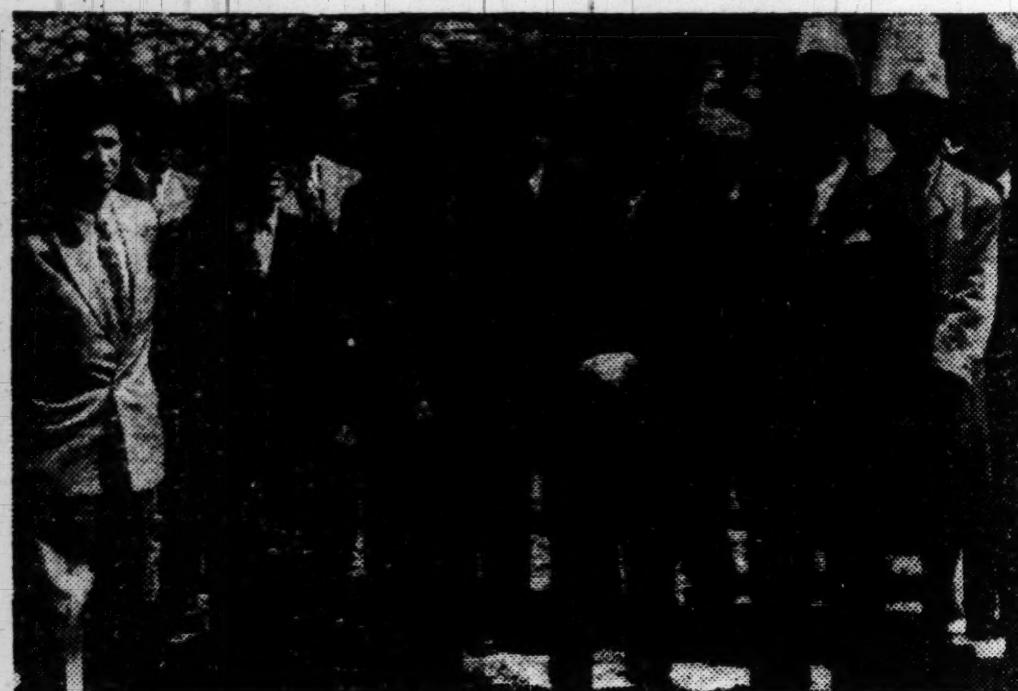
Some observers are speculating that Truman's call for a special session will boomerang. The Republicans will call up the civil rights bills first and Truman's fellow Democrats, the southerners, will filibuster the session to death, they say.

This may be true, but both the GOP and Truman forces will be held accountable because between them they have the power to stop a filibuster.

Progressives may very well point out that Truman has long had the power to abolish segregation in the armed services. They can recall that in 1946 when Truman should have called a special session to restore price control, he did nothing. They can show his betrayal of Palestine, his approval of the Hobb's anti-labor bill and the portal pay bill. They can remind the voters that Truman ordered the "loyalty" purges and laid the basis for the Un-American Committee drive for the Mundt bill.

The people must not be permitted to forget the really shameful record of Harry Truman. Progressives must be prepared, in my opinion, to see the Democratic leadership conduct the most demagogic campaign in its history.

But this demagogic strategy won't cover foreign policy. No matter how liberal Truman will seek to appear on domestic issues, his foreign policy is one of world conquest for imperialistic objectives, and that means an intensified war danger. Peace was and is the key issue of the election campaign of 1948. The Democratic convention did not alter this.



Distributes Gifts to Romania Jews: Max Steinberg, secretary-treasurer of the American Jewish Labor Council, is greeted in Bucharest, Romania, by Chief Rabbi Dr. Rosen, Chief Cantor Raphael Revinski and architect Max Luolovick. Steinberg who was a delegate to the World Jewish Congress in Switzerland, will visit Jewish communities in Poland, France, Belgium, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Israel.

Truman Hit GOP; Eyed Wallace

(Continued from Page 3)

come across not only with the things he proposed, but with repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and the draft.

It was also indicated here that the President would be called upon to act at once on those pledges in the Democratic platform which can be carried out by executive action, such as recognition of Israel and elimination of Jimcrow in the armed forces.

MAIN TACTIC

The President's effort to counter the Wallace movement by giving the Democratic Party a New Deal disguise was in line with the main tack of the entire convention.

Despite the fact that the majority of Democratic Congressmen had backed the Taft-Hartley Law and most of the party's leaders are not unhappy about it, the convention called for its repeal. It did this with the full consciousness that only in that way could it hope to get any substantial labor endorsement.

Then, to be sure the door was not closed to slapping labor down, it added some language which would allow the party to back anti-labor legislation.

The measure strengthening the civil rights plank was also passed on the convention floor because the big Northern delegations did not dare vote against it in the face of the Wallace threat.

There is no doubt that most of the big city politicians and Truman managers would have preferred to

keep the civil rights plank weak and general. Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois, for instance, bitterly berated Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis for bringing up strengthening amendments in the resolutions committee.

TRUMAN PALS FOUGHT ACTION

Both Lucas, who is an Administration stalwart, and Sen. Francis Myers of Pa., head of the resolutions committee and another Administration stalwart, fought and defeated the Humphrey amendments in the committee. If they could not lick them on the floor, it was because their delegations did not dare publicly to oppose them.

These platform concessions, wrung from the Democrats by the threat of the new party, do not change the nature of the Democratic Party, its leadership, or even the hold of the Southern tories on it.

The cynical party bosses were willing to permit the Americans for Democratic Action a crumb. It helped to tie ADA to the party, which still remains the political instrument of Forrestal, John Snyder and John Rankin.

But there is no doubt that the platform concessions will strengthen the position of those within the labor movement who want to throw union support to Truman, and may tend to influence vacillating liberals in a Truman direction.

They also jazzed up the spirit of the convention enormously, though how long the effect will last cannot now be judged.

LONGER HEMS—SAME DEMS

(Continued from Page 3)

mortal Gabrels blew their horns, marched madly around the convention hall, shot off loud blanks from pistols, the band wildly played "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow"—and, then, to add another jubilant touch that gladdened the heart of Attorney General Clark here in his best white suit, somebody perched on a platform worked a giant police siren that sounded as though the joint was being raided.

And as one of the newspapermen said wonderingly standing on his chair watching all this said: "One week ago all these people wanted anybody but Harry."

Jimmy Roosevelt who sounded as though he would lay down his life for Eisenhower last week, this week embraced Harry S. Truman as the inheritor of his great father's mantle.

Boss Hague who had moaned a week ago that New Jersey would lose 300,000 votes to the Republicans if it was Harry, stood on the platform as though butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. I watched him read a banner that passed the platform in the mad parade, "Harry Truman Saved The World." Having a good Democratic poker face one couldn't read what was going on in his mind.

One of the more memorable moments came when the Louisiana spokesman with straightface said he would have advanced the name of Governor Long—Huey Long's brother, for President if Sen. Rich-

ard Russell weren't running. The tumultuous boo that roared down from the galleries was a sound to remember: it tokened something deep in the American people. . . . The hatred of the Huey Long tradition.

Speaking of the gallery—which filled up that last night partly because the Democratic stage managers had announced that no tickets would be needed, and had simultaneously handed out tickets at random to thousands to ensure a full house, that gallery welcomed every sign of something alive, something progressive.

It was clear that whatever last-minute changes were wrought in the devious strategy of the reactionary Democratic high-command resulted from the pressures of people like these in the galleries, who might, the strategists knew, go to Wallace if something quick wasn't done.

Indeed, the presence of Henry Wallace here was very palpable even though he was several hundred miles away. Through all this clamor and witless celebration, one thought must have weighed heavy on the pullers of wires and the manipulators of the screaming sirens.

Henry Wallace would be here next week and all the tumult in the world couldn't keep Gideon's Army from approaching.

Italian Workers Ask Gov't Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

bate its accusation that the strike was political. The left forces insisted the strikes were a protest against the shooting of Togliatti.

The assembly was suspended again tonight when the Communists and Socialists read newspapers while Interior Minister Mario Scelba was reporting on the demonstrations. Scelba walked out and right-wing members followed him.

Scelba later threatened the strikers with more violence, declaring: "Up to now the government has made only moderate use of its forces."

Army reinforcements were rushed to Genoa. According to United Press report, military authorities assumed emergency power in the city. An 8 p.m.-6 a.m. curfew was imposed throughout the province, and public assemblies of any sort were forbidden.

The government was reported considering ordering troops to man the railroads. Two thousand police with tanks surrounded the government palace. There were similarly strong guards around government and municipal buildings in other big cities.

In Rome, police acted as seabs on the trucks which provide bus service for half of the capital.

United Press dispatches gave the following reports from the provinces:

MILAN—Demonstrators stormed the prison at Bustarsizio and freed five Communists arrested yesterday. One Communist killed by police at Varese. Demonstrators stormed the Bezzetti steel factory. Three workers were wounded. The building was evacuated later. Workers seized and barricaded the Motta candy factory after overpowering police.

TURIN—Workers held directors of the Fiat and Mirafiori factories inside the barricaded buildings.

BARI—Three persons were wounded by police.

BOLOGNA—Police broke up attempts to barricade streets.

6,000 Unionists

(Continued from Page 2)

Klare, as having announced that "he's not authorizing this line."

At that point Klare observed, there were over 1,000 marching with hundreds pouring into the Herald Square area every moment. At 6 p. m. with many late workers still due to arrive, David Livingston, vice-president of the Wholesale and Warehouse workers union local 65 estimated that there were "between 5,000 and 6,000 demonstrating."

Saul Mills, City CIO secretary, told reporters that a letter from Abramson with the same "instructions" came late. The letter told Mills to "cease, desist and renounce your activities" in connection with the Gimbel's demonstration.

The demonstration, the right-winger's letter complained, was a "breach of contract" between the department store unions and Gimbel's store.

Abramson was described as a person who was once expelled from the International Union to which the department store locals and local 65 are affiliated. Mills noted that the picket line was authorized by an enlarged meeting of officers and the executive board of the CIO Council to "protest the collusion between the store union owners and the Hartley Committee."

Hundreds of uniformed patrolmen and detectives were in evidence throughout the demonstration, which began at 5 p. m.

"CAN'T BUST CIO"

The police, who must have used adding machines bought at Gimbel's, estimated at the peak of the demonstration that there were 750 on the three lines. Thousands of passers-by stopped to hear the demonstration chant, "Oh Gimbel's, with all your dough, You can't lick the CIO."

Placards declared "There's no market for union-busters in New York City," and "Mr. Gimbel—you can't keep a low pay scale by sending union leaders to jail."

Prospective shoppers were urged "Pass 'em by, Don't buy in a union-busting store."

Among the unions participating were Fur Workers, Public Workers, Ship Building Workers, United Electrical Workers, Furniture Workers, Book and Magazine Guild, Marine, Cooks, and Stewards, United Office and Professional Workers, and the unions under attack by the Hartley investigating committee.

Calls Congress

(Continued from Page 3)

vantage after he himself has lost the confidence of the people."

MESSAGES INDEFINITE

The White House said today that it had not been decided whether the President would submit one or several messages to the special session. But Truman himself indicated the issues he expects to put before Congress.

In his speech before the convention last night, Truman said: "I am going to call the Congress back and I am going to ask them to pass laws halting rising prices and to lower the housing prices, which they say they are for in their platform.

"At the same time, I shall ask them to act upon other vitally needed measures, such as aid to education, which they say they are for; a national health program; civil rights legislation, which they say they are for; an extension of social security coverage and increased benefits, which they say they are for; the projects needed in our program to provide public power and cheap electricity."

He also called for new legislation for the admission of displaced persons to this country. The bill recently passed by Congress was "anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic."

T-H REPEAL—MAYBE

There was some speculation that Truman might also propose repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act which is being made a hot campaign issue by the Democratic chieftains. In this matter, Truman will face an internal party fight. More than 100 Democrats in the House and 20 in the Senate voted to override his veto of this anti-labor measure in 1947.

We mourn the loss
of a faithful
worker

MORRIS
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Camp Beacon

Notes From The Gallows . . .

SYNOPSIS

"Notes from the Gallows" was written in a concentration camp on odd scraps of paper and smuggled out by a friendly Czech guard. After Hitler's defeat, Fuchik's wife, released from another Nazi prison, retrieved the numbered sheets from various hiding places and arranged them for publication.

Fuchik, Czech Journalist, literary critic, Communist leader and editor of the Party's newspaper, *Rude Pravo*, was born in 1903. During the Nazi occupation, Fuchik with his colleagues continued to publish the paper underground and to maintain the Party organization. In April, 1942, he was arrested by the Nazis. Although brutally tortured, he refused to divulge any information which would enable them to make further arrests. Presently the Nazis told him that someone else had talked and that they knew everything. Fuchik replied, "If you know everything, why should I tell you any more? I have not wasted my life, and I will not spoil the end of it." He was placed in a cell of Pankrats prison with two other men who, after hopeless attempts to revive him, resigned themselves to his approaching death.

Chapter 2 Dying

(Continued from Yesterday)

EVENING.

Two men with folded hands walk in a circle, one behind the other, and sing a sad psalm with wailing uneven voices:

*When the warmth of the sun
and the light of the stars
Disappear for us, disappear for
us. . . .*

OH good people, stop it! Maybe it's a nice song, but today, today is the eve of the First of May, of the most beautiful, most joyful holiday of man. I try to sing something cheerful, but perhaps it sounds even sadder because young Karek turns away and the "father" wipes his eyes. Who cares, I continue singing, and they join me slowly. I fall asleep in a happy mood.

The early morning of May First. The clock in the tower of the prison strikes three. For the first time I hear it clearly. I have regained full consciousness. I feel the fresh air pouring down through the open window and flowing around my straw mattress on the floor. I suddenly feel the stalks of straw. It is hard to breathe, for every spot of my body has a thousand pains. Suddenly, as if you open a window, I see clearly that this is the end. I am dying.

Father, father, do you hear? The poor fellow is breathing his last."

In the morning the doctor came. But of all that I learned much later.

He came, examined me and shook his head. Then he returned to the infirmary, tore up the report of death which he had filled out the evening before with my name on it and said with the self-assurance of an expert:

"He has the constitution of a horse."

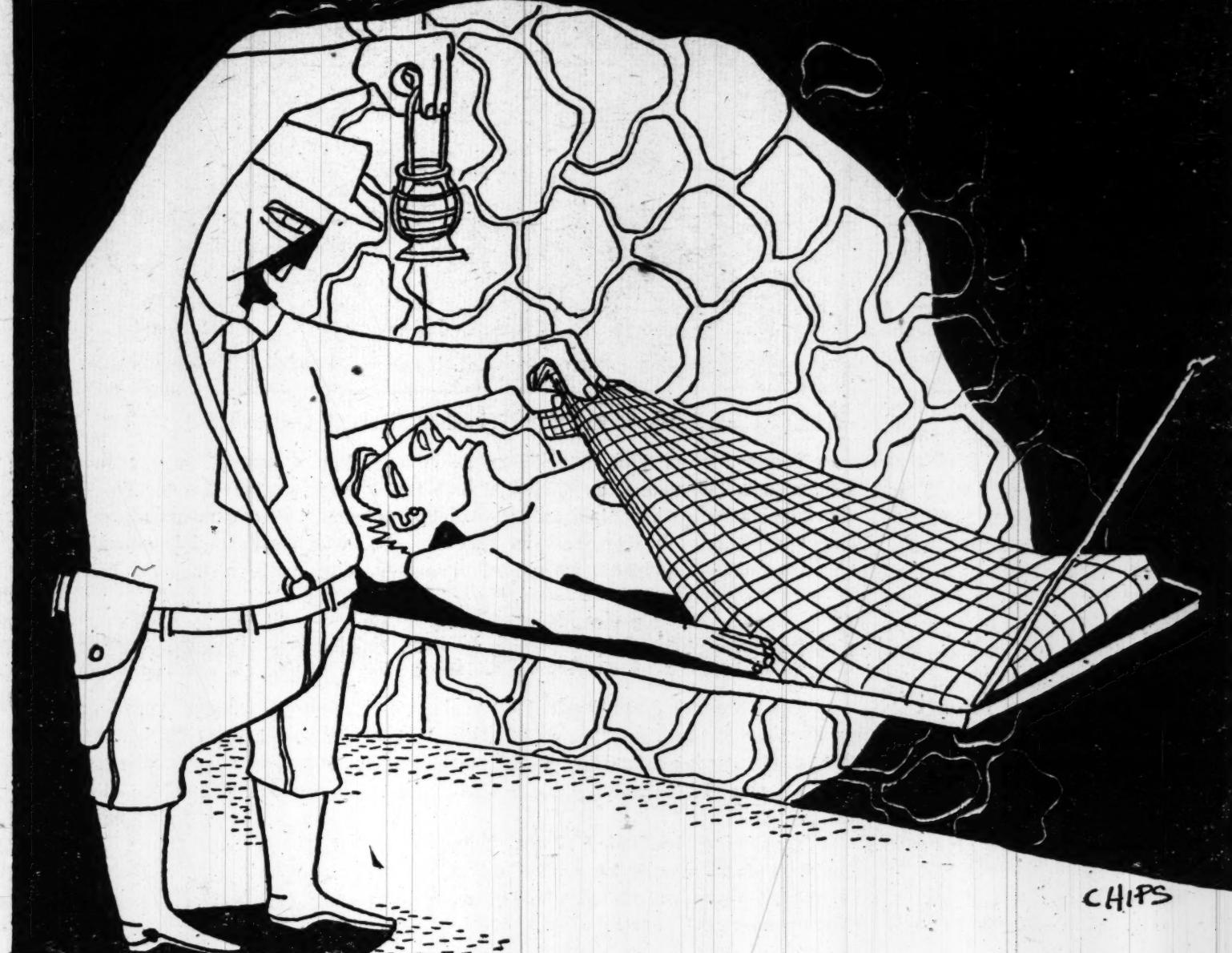
Chapter 3 Cell 267

SEVEN STEPS from the door to the window, seven steps from the window to the door. I know that thoroughly.

How many times have I paced that distance on the pine boards of my Pankrats cell! Perhaps I sat in that cell just because I saw too clearly the results for the Czech nation of the ruinous policies of our city folk. My nation is now being stratched upon the cross; before my cell pace German guards and somewhere out there the political Fates spin the threads of treason. How many centuries do men need to open their eyes? How many thousand prison-cells has humanity plodded through on the road forward? And how many more must it go through? Oh, Neruda's Christ-child, there is no end to man's road to salvation. But man is awake at last, awake at last.

Seven paces there, seven paces back. Along one wall a folding bunk, on the other a dreary brown shelf with its earthenware bowl. Yes, I know all that. Prisons are mechanized now, with central heating, a flush toilet in place of the old bucket—and the people

But dying is not beautiful. I am choking. I cannot breathe.



"... guards came in from other corridors, talking loudly or silently lifting my blanket, expertly savored my wounds and then, according to their natures, either made cynical jokes or adopted a slightly more friendly tone."

are mechanized also. Chiefly the people—mere automata. Press a button and a key grates in the lock of the door, or the peep-hole opens into the cell—the prisoners jump up no matter what they are doing, stand at attention one behind the other. As the door opens, the eldest in the cell must shout in one breath:

"Attention! Cell 267 occupied by three men—everything in order."

NUMBER 267 is our cell, but the automata do not operate quite precisely today. Only two jump up. I lie still on my straw mattress under the window—have been lying on my face a week, two weeks, a month, six weeks. I am just being reborn. I can already turn my head, raise my hand. I have raised myself on one elbow, even tried to turn over on my back. But I can certainly write it quicker than I could do it then.

There have been changes in the cell. Instead of three names on the door, there are only two, for Karek has disappeared, the younger of the two men who sang that dirge at my funeral. All he left behind are memories of a kind heart. I can see him only in half-dreams, and remember only the last two days of his stay with us. He kept repeating over and over again the details of his case, and I always fell asleep in the middle of his story.

He is named Karek Maletz, a mechanic who worked at the cage of an iron-mine somewhere near Hudlitz. He carried away explosives which were needed in the underground battle. He was arrested nearly two years ago and is going to trial, perhaps in Berlin. "There is a whole group going, and who knows what the sentence will be? He has a wife and two children, whom he loves, loves dearly—but . . . it was my duty, you see, I couldn't do anything else."

He used to sit on my bunk and try to make me eat. I couldn't. On Saturday—have I been here eight days?—he tries his most desperate trick and reports to the police-master that I haven't eaten a thing in all the time I have been here. The police-master, that eternally worried Pankrats orderly in an SS uniform without whose permission the Czech doctor cannot even prescribe aspirin, brings in a mug of infirmary soup and stands over me until I down it. Karek is well satisfied with the success of his appeal to force, and the next day

pours a mug of Sunday soup into me himself.

But I can't take more. My lacerated gums can't chew even the overboiled potato in our Sunday goulash, my swollen throat refuses to swallow the smallest lump.

"Not even goulash; he doesn't want even goulash," Karek complains, and wags his head sadly over me.

Then he gulps down half my dinner, after dividing fairly with "dad."

OH, you who did not live through 1942 in Pankratz don't know what goulash tastes like. You can never know! In those worst days, when our stomachs growled with hunger, when the figures under the weekly showers were skeletons covered with human skin, when your best pal stole your food at least with his eyes. Even the disgusting gruel of dehydrated vegetables and diluted tomato sauce seemed a delicacy. In those worst days the trusty dipped a ladle of potatoes into our bowls twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays, and poured on them a spoonful of goulash gravy with a few shreds of meat. It tasted miraculous—but, more than the taste, it was a material reminder of human life, something civilized, something from normal life in the midst of the cruel abnormality of Gestapo imprisonment. We talked about it with great rapture. Oh, who can understand the heights of human value a spoonful of good gravy can attain when seasoned with daily dread of dying!

After two months had passed I also understood Karek's consternation when I refused goulash. Nothing was clearer proof of my approaching death than the one fact that I didn't even want to eat goulash.

The night after that they awoke Karek at two o'clock. He had to be ready to leave in five minutes, as though he were just going out for a moment instead of starting on a journey to the end of life, to another prison, concentration camp or the gallows—who knows where? He took time to kneel by my bunk, put his arms around my head and kiss it. Then the raw shout of the uniformed flunkies sounded in the corridor saying that there is no place in Pankratz for sentiment. Karek ran out of the door, the lock snapped . . . and we were only two in the cell.

Will we ever meet again, boy? And who will leave next? Which

of us two will go first? Where to? Who will come for him? The flunkies in an SS uniform—or Death who wears no uniform?

I WRITE now in the echoes of the thoughts which gripped us after that first farewell in prison. A year has passed since then, and the thoughts which followed our pal out the door have been repeated often, with greater poignancy or less. The two names on the door of our cell rose to three, and then only two again—then three, two—as new prisoners joined us and then departed. Only the two who remained in cell 267 still sit here faithfully: "Dad" and I.

"Dad" is a 60-year-old teacher named Joseph Pesek, senior of the arrested teachers. He was taken 85 days before me, because he committed "intrigue against the German Reich" by working on a plan for improving Czech schools after they should be free again.

"Dad" is . . . But how can you ever write it all down, my boy? Quite a job to describe two men in one cell for a year. In that time the quote marks around his name "Dad" disappeared; in that time two prisoners of different ages really became father and son. In that time we each accepted favorite expressions from the other's speech, habitual gestures, and even tones of voice. You could not tell today which of the personal property in the cell is his and which is mine, what he brought in with him and what I brought.

He sat up night after night with me, and with his white wet compress cloths scared off death whenever he approached. He cleaned the pus from my wounds and never showed that he was affected by their horrid odor which hung over my bunk. He washed and mended the shreds of my shirt, and, when he could no longer hold it together, put one of his own on me. He brought me a tiny daisy and a few blades of grass, which he picked at the risk of his life in the half-hour exercise period one morning in the prison court-yard.

(Continued Monday)

The book "Notes From the Gallows" by Julius Fuchik is being serialized through the courtesy of New Century Publishers. Copies can be obtained at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St. NYC and at all progressive bookshops throughout the country for 60c.

Book Parade

The Man and His Philosophy In 'Meet Henry Wallace'

By Max Gordon

I DON'T SUPPOSE there is a better time to thumb through James Waterman Wise's *Meet Henry Wallace* than at the 1948 Democratic convention. Here is the quadrennial gathering of the party from which Mr. Wallace departed less than a year ago. In the speech in which he announced his break to become candidate for President of a new party, he emphasized that there was no longer a difference between Truman and the GOP; that "both

MEET HENRY WALLACE. by James Waterman Wise, Boni and Gaer, New York. \$1. paper-backed, large-size.

stand for a policy which opens the door to war in our lifetime and makes war certain for our children."

The point is boldfaced in large capitals by the addresses of National Chairman Howard McGrath, by keynoter Alben Barkley, and the rest of the orators. All paid tribute to the Republican leaders in Congress who helped them put over the war policy so eloquently denounced by Wallace time and again.

THIS IS NOW SO WELL-KNOWN as to fail to be particularly striking. What does startle is the profound contrast between Wallace's searching, genuine, consistent liberalism in his approach to all social problems, and the corny "liberal" mouthings of the professional politicians here in Philadelphia.

In the one case, you know the pleas for the common man and the assaults upon plutocracy spring from real social idealism, limited though it is by philosophical idealism.

In the other case, you know they spring from the crude opportunism of the machine hack, concerned primarily with his own survival, and oftentimes the direct opposite of the convictions of his unquestioned masters.

The words are sometimes alike. But the music is as different as Bach and tinpan alley.

The Democratic politicians here are making heroic efforts to sound like Wallace in their domestic pronouncements but it cannot go over. It is too heavily larded with the 49 bankers, financiers and industrialists, and 31 generals, admirals and military men who, as Wise notes, have been appointed to Truman's administration since Wallace's departure.

And the air here is too thick with compromises with the feudal relics of the South and other assorted reactionaries of the "hate-Roosevelt" school to make liberal phrases sound very convincing.

HERE, AS WELL, Wise's book is a handy reminder that in the 1944 convention Henry Wallace's seconding speech for FDR was a brilliant refusal to compromise with the same tory mob. This was the speech in which Wallace insisted, in the face of a bitter struggle for the Vice-Presidential nomination, that the poltax must go.

He could have shuf up about the issue, and perhaps not have incurred the undying enmity of the southern tories. He refused to appease in a speech that the late Sen. George Norris said was "an exhibition of statesmanship and courage that I have never seen surpassed."

Wise has collected, in this book, excerpts from Wallace's most important addresses and writings in his 15 years of public life. He presents them as part of a running story of those 15 years. It is surprising how many of those utterances have sunk deeply into the soil of current American thinking.

These include his observations on the great agricultural programs inaugurated as Secretary of Agriculture, and generally considered a major aspect of the New Deal. The programs have, in part, been woven



HENRY WALLACE

into the fabric of our present day agriculture. In part, like other phases of the New Deal, they have been wiped out in the past few years by bi-partisan reaction.

Included, too, are excerpts from the famous "common man" speech, the "60,000,000 jobs" address, the letter to Truman exposing the Baruch atomic control program as a fraud, the historic Garden speech in which he demanded an end to the "Get Tough With Russia" policy, the testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, in which he proclaimed his basic economic philosophy while defending his right to be confirmed as Secretary of Commerce, and several of his most important utterances as Presidential candidate.

The sketchy history makes a mockery of the phony theory that Wallace is a "fuzzy-minded dreamer." Here is his own summary of the scope of his administration as Secretary of Agriculture: "For eight years I was Secretary of Agriculture. During that period the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration were under my supervision. During that period these agencies loaned over \$600,000,000. We made 11,500,000 separate commodity credit loans and 1,208,000 rural rehabilitation loans. We arranged the financing to permit 20,184 tenant farmers to buy their own farms..."

No wonder Eleanor Roosevelt could write in 1944: "You will hear people say that they are afraid of Henry Wallace because he is a dreamer, an impractical person, a mystic. No one who reads these speeches (Wallace's) attentively would be afraid of any of these counts. . . . He is a realist. In 1933 he recognized that he could not embark on the realization of his own theory of abundance until he had cleared away the wreckage left by the past. . . . That is the attitude of a practical, straight-thinking person."

This is a far cry from the bosh Mrs. Roosevelt writes nowadays about Wallace. We have differed, and will continue to differ, with Wallace in his beliefs that there can be a "progressive capitalism." His books show that while he has social vision infinitely greater than the usual politician of today, this vision is limited by a lack of understanding of the material forces of society and of the real nature of the revolution through which this society is passing.

Wise has collected, in this book, excerpts from Wallace's most important addresses and writings in his 15 years of public life. He presents them as part of a running story of those 15 years. It is surprising how many of those utterances have sunk deeply into the soil of current American thinking.

These include his observations on the great agricultural programs inaug

Hollywood:

Letters On 'Iron Curtain' Picketing

By David Platt

BERT YAHR, Director, New York City Division of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship writes:

"You may or may not have heard of the picketing of *The Iron Curtain* at the Elsmere Theatre on Southern Boulevard near Tremont.

"There was quite a bit of excitement with four of our pickets being counter-picketed by the Catholic War Veterans. The area is predominantly Catholic, Jewish and some Negro. An outdoor meeting was held, after first being denied the right to hold such a meeting by the Precinct Captain. We nevertheless decided to go ahead with the event after contacting our lawyer. It was agreed that I be the first speaker to test the procedures. I got off to a good start and was heard without any provocation; they applauded and booed lustily at the end.

"As quite a crowd had accumulated, the police captain in charge came over and told us that we couldn't speak at that particular corner and that we would have to move elsewhere. We moved around the corner to Marmion Avenue. The Chairman of the meeting, a veteran by the name of Gene told the people to come around the corner to listen to what he had to say regarding war-mongering and the question of peace today. We established our speaker's stand and from that point on our speakers were given little chance to be heard as the heckling and provocation was constant.

"One of the speakers, a boy who was wounded in the Normandy D-Day invasion, did a 'strip-tease' to show his wounds. This dramatic interlude did little to appease the gathered red-baiting throng. However, there were moments of quiet in which our speakers were able to make their points. There was quite a bit of aside discussion. Some provocation, but no accidents, as the discussion was good.

"We can certainly say that it was a very worth-while demonstration; the type of demonstration that must be carried on, not only against films like *The Iron Curtain* but for peace and a struggle against our own imperialism who would promote war.

"About 5,000 leaflets, as well as Peace Action Now pamphlets, put out by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and D. N. Pritt's speech delivered last year in New York City, were circulated. The meeting was sponsored by the N. Y. Committee Against War Propaganda, and carried forward by two of its constituents—the American Labor Party and the National Council."

ANOTHER communication from George Kusik, Chairman of the N. Y. Committee Against War Propaganda reveals that approximately 30 to 35 neighborhood theaters in New York were picketed during the run of *The Iron Curtain*.

"In one community the pressure was strong enough to have the film withdrawn from circulation. 150,000 leaflets were distributed at these neighborhood theaters; this in addition to the original 150,000 distributed at the Roxy Theatre."

"Many of those picketing against the film were veterans. When one was asked why he was picketing, he replied: 'We're picketing a war-mongering film because we want no part of an unnecessary war. Let's mobilize for peace, plenty and security. Oh, yeah also for decent housing. I'm a bit cramped in my quonset barracks.'

Around the Dial

Convention Gives Announcers Many Embarrassing Moments

By Bob Lauter

THE 8:30 TO 9:00 P.M. SPOT on Monday night, which WJZ devoted to the very beginnings of the Democratic Convention, must have provided the announcers and commentators with nightmares. Nobody was in the hall. Nobody was on the platform. Something was supposed to happen but nothing did. Elmer Davis did his level best, but never did a radio staff use the phrase "take it away!" with such frequency. A commentator, searching desperately for comment, would speak for a minute or two, shout "take it away, Mr. so-and-so," and retire in relief.

THE SCRAPS OF NEWS that came over the air, just prior to Sen. Barkley's keynote speech, were anything but startling. Florida delegates boasted that if they could stop Truman on the first ballot, they could stop him for good. . . . The Dixiecrats were meeting in a rump caucus. . . . Someone speculated that a combination of votes for Pepper and Laney could stop Truman. . . . Wilson Wyatt was mentioned as a vice-presidential possibility, but then came the news that a "White House source" had refused to consider such a proposition—and refused in language so strong that it could not be broadcast over the radio. It was left to the listener's imagination.

TALK ABOUT SEN. BARKLEY. He is 71 years old. Is 71 too old for a Vice-President?

Behind the desperate attempts to fill in, you could sense the complete disorganization of the early hours of the convention. There were more nurses, according to reports, than delegates in Convention Hall. The delegates were at a Mummer's Parade, or doing the town in their own fashion. Then came apologies for the delegates, who were not essentially disinterested even though they preferred the parade. The public address system broke down. The notables who were scheduled for platform appearances were some place—but not on the platform. After a long wait, the band finally started and played for a gallery that was one quarter filled. A tall willowy brunet had her picture taken with Sen. Barkley—probably to prove that 71 is not too old for a Vice-President.

SLOWLY, AND RATHER DESPERATELY, the convention came to life. The commentators clearly gave the impression that here was a group of politicians whose unity was spurious, and among whom there were any number of conflicting desires. You began to wonder how such a convention could generate even an imitation of the enthusiasm which every political convention is supposed to have.

One of the commentators best described the convention when he compared it to the Republican convention of 1932. In that year the Republicans nominated Hoover. The majority of the delegates must have known very well that Hoover was a dead duck. Yet the convention itself managed to give the impression of political unity and enthusiasm.

In the Democratic convention of 1948, however, the party simply seems unable to put on the same kind of show. The delegates are having a hard time whipping themselves up into a frenzy. Until the keynote speech, you could sense the defeatism even over the air.

Sen. Barkley, however, is a shrewd and accomplished orator. He gave the convention what it needed—the sense that the delegates were going some place, even if they knew they really weren't.

Music...

NEW YORK (UP)—Carnegie Hall and radio station WQXR of New York have combined in a project to aid deserving artists.

The idea is to give musicians a break by broadcasting their Carnegie Hall recitals over the station which has a vast "unseen" audience in the New York area for classical music.

An announcement said Carnegie Hall will rent its remaining 5:30 p.m. Sunday dates only to musicians who have shown that they rate a larger audience than a single concert hall can contain.

WQXR will assign radio time to the first half hour of each recital, attention of the most concentrated large audience of music lovers to be found anywhere."

The series will be known as "Carnegie Hall twilight concerts."

"A Great Film!" — Daily Worker

"A FILM TO BE SEEN—AND SEEN AGAIN!"—N.Y. Times

PAISAN

57th St. 5th Ave. & 57th St.

Mark Stevens - Richard Widmark

"THE STREET WITH NO NAME"

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

On Variety Stage—CAB CALLOWAY

JACKIE MILES - VIVIAN BLAINE

On Ice Stage—CAROL LYNN

ARNOLD SHODA - THE BRUISES

ROXY 7th Ave. & 56th St.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

126 EAST 14th STREET

Now through Sunday

Joan Fontaine - Louis Jourdan

LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN

Yvonne de Carlo - Dan Duryea

RIVER LADY — Color

"In the tradition of the great Russian films!"

Howard Barnes, Herald Tribune

ARTKINO proudly presents

VILLAGE TEACHER

7th Ave. bet. 42 & 41 STS.

DOORS OPEN 8:45 A.M.



RADIO PROGRAMS

MORNING
 11:00-WNBC-Nora Drake
 WOR-Prescott Robinson
 WJZ-Breakfast in Hollywood
 WCBS-Arthur Godfrey
 WNYC-Piano Classics
 WQXR-News; Alma Dettinger
 11:15-WNBC-We Love and Learn
 WOR-Telio Test
 11:30-WNBC-Jack Berch
 WOR-Heart's Desire
 WJZ-Galen Drake
 WCBS-Grand Slam
 WNYC-BBC Radio Newsreel
 WQXR-UN Newsreel
 11:45-WNBC-Lora Lawton
 WJZ-Ted Malone
 WCBS-Rosemary
 WQXR-Violin Personalities
 WNYC-Music Time

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-Rad Hall
 WOR-Kate Smith
 WJZ-Welcome Travelers
 WCBS-Wendy Warren
 WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert
 WNYC-Midday Symphony
 12:15-WNBC-Metropolitan News
 WCBS-Aunt Jenny
 12:30-WNBC-Brokershire
 WOR-News; Answer Man
 WJZ-News; Nancy Craig
 WCBS-Helen Trent
 12:45-WCBS-Our Gal Sunday
 12:55-WNBC-Farmer's Bulletins
 1:00-WNBC-Marie Margaret McBride
 WOR-Luncheon at Sardi's
 WJZ-Bukhage
 WCBS-Big Sister
 WNYC-Music
 WQXR-News; Midday Symphony
 1:15-WJZ-Nancy Craig
 WCBS-Ma Perkins
 1:30-WOR-Paul Winchell
 WJZ-Pat Barnes
 WCBS-Young Dr. Malone
 1:45-WNBC-Robert L. Ripley
 WOR-Victor H. Lindlahr
 WCBS-Guiding Light

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
 8:00 P.M.-Mr. Ace and Jane.
 WCBS.
 8:30 P.M.-It's Always Albert.
 WCBS.
 9:00 P.M.-First Piano Quartet.
 WNBC.
 10:00 P.M.-Meet the Press.
 WOR.

2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
 WJZ-Maggie McNellis
 WCBS-Second Mrs. Burton
 WOR-Queen For a Day
 WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
 WQXR-News; Encores
 2:15-WCBS-Perry Mason
 2:10-WNYC-Spotlight Varieties
 2:30-Today's Children
 WOR-On Your Mark
 WCBS-Nora Drake
 WJZ-Bride and Groom
 WQXR-Curtain at 2:30
 2:40-WNBC-Betty Crocker
 2:45-WNBC-Light of World
 WCBS-Evelyn Winters
 WOR-Favorite Melodies
 WQXR-Musical Memory Game
 3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
 WOR-Movie Matinee
 WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
 WCBS-David Harum
 WQXR-News; Recent Releases
 WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
 3:15-WNBC-Ma Perkins
 WCBS-Hilltop House
 3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young
 WOR-Daily Dilemmas
 WJZ-Second Honeymoon
 WCBS-Art Linkletter
 WQXR-Stringtime
 3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
 4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife
 WOR-Barbara Welles
 WCBS-Hint Hunt
 WQXR-News, Symphonic Matinee

WNBC-600 Ke. WNEW-1130 Ke. WHN-1050 Ke.

WOR-710 Ke. WMCA-580 Ke. WBNY-1450 Ke.

WJZ-770 Ke. WLIB-1190 Ke. WOV-1290 Ke.

WNYC-839 Ke. WINS-1000 Ke. WQXR-1560 Ke.

WCBS-880 Ke. WEVD-1130 Ke.

WNYC-Masterworks Hour

WQXR-News; Concert Hour

7:15-WNBC-News of the World

WOR-Answer Man

WJZ-Elmer Davis

7:30-WNBC-To Be Announced

WOR-Henry J. Taylor

WJZ-Lone Ranger

WCBS-Jerry Wayne Show

7:45-WNBC-H. V. Kaltenborn

WOR-Bill Brandt

WCBS-Ned Calmer

8:00-WNBC-Band of America

WJZ-Fat Man

WOR-Smiths of Hollywood

WCBS-Mr. Ace & Lane

WNYC-The Poet Speaks

WQXR-News; Symphony Hall

8:30-WNBC-Who Said That?

WOR-Leave It to The Girls

WJZ-FBI

WCBS-It's Always Albert

WNYC-Concert

9:00-WNBC-First Piano Quartet

WOR-Gabriel Heatter

WJZ-Break the Bank

WCBS-Guy Lombardo

WQXR-News; Concert Hall

9:15-WOR-Radio Newsreel

9:30-WNBC-Bob Hanon

WJZ-The Sheriff

WOR-Col. Stoopnagle

WCBS-Musical Comedy

WQXR-Designs in Harmony

9:45-WQXR-Gypsy Serenade

9:55-WJZ-Harry Wismar

10:00-WNBC-Meet the Press

WCBS-Quiz-Everybody Wins

WQXR-News; Nights in Latin

America

10:30-WNBC-Bill Stern

WOR-Symphonette

WCBS-Everybody Wins

WJZ-Dance Band Jamboree

WQXR-Just Music

11:00-WNBC-News

WQXR-News; World of Music

WOR-Fred Vandeventer

WJZ, WCBS-News; Music

11:05-WQXR-Hour of Symphony

11:30-WNBC-Great Novels

WCBS-Galen Drake

WJZ-News; Music

WQXR-News Reports

12:00-WNBC, WCBS-News; Music

WOR, WJZ-News; Music

WQXR-News

Kitchen Kues

To keep the skin of baked potatoes soft and pliable, rub with fat before baking. After potato is baked, immediately cut a gash on top of potato to let steam escape, otherwise the steam trapped inside will make the potato soggy.

CREOLE OF BEEF WITH RICE

1 cup raw rice
 1 1/4 lbs. chuck
 1/2 tsp. dry mustard
 1/3 cup flour
 2 tsp. salt
 1/4 tsp. pepper
 3 tbsp. fat
 1 cup sliced onions
 1 green pepper, thinly sliced
 2 cups canned tomatoes
 1/2 tsp. paprika
 1 tbsp. lemon juice
 1/2 tsp. sugar

Cook rice in 1 1/2 qts. boiling water until tender. Have beef cut in cubes. Combine mustard, flour, 1 tsp. of the salt and the pepper. Roll beef cubes in flour mixture. Melt fat in skillet, add onion and green pepper, cook until onion is yellow, remove. Add meat and brown on all sides. Return green pepper and onion to skillet with remaining ingredients.

Daily Worker Screen Guide • Good • Tops

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR-The Illegals
 ASTOR-Melody Time
 AVENUE PLAYHOUSE-Gone With the Wind
 CAPITOL-Fort Apache
 CRITERION-Canyon City
 ELYSEE-Farrelle; • Harvest
 5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE-Day of Wrath
 5TH ST. PLAYHOUSE-A Friend Will Come Tonight
 GLOBE-Fury at Furnace Creek
 GOTHAM-Jane Doe
 LITTLE CARNEGIE-• Henry V
 LITTLE MET-Nancies' Night Dream
 LOEW'S STATE-Easter Parade
 MAYFAIR-Time of Your Life
 MUSEUM OF MODERN ART-Four French Films 1899-1918
 NEW EUROPE-Ireland Today
 NEW YORK-Dardevils in the Clouds; Black Hills
 PARAMOUNT-A Foreign Affair
 PARK AVENUE-Dear Murdered
 PIX-Passionnelle; • Torment
 RKO PALACE-Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
 RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL-Emperor Waltz
 RIALTO-Drums
 RIVOLI-Crusade
 ROXY-Street With No Name
 STANLEY-• Village Teacher
 STRAND-Key Largo
 VICTORIA-Raw Deal
 WINTER GARDEN-Man-Eater of Kumsan
 WORLD-• Paliss

MANHATTAN

East Side

ART-La Silence Est D'Or; Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

ARCADIA-Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel

BEVERLY-Furia

CITY-Confessions of a Rogue; Her First Affair

COLONY-Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel

34TH ST.-Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express

52ND ST. TRANS LUX-• All My Sons

85TH ST. TRANS LUX-Next Time We Love

86TH ST. GRANDE-Road House; Frontie Gal

86TH ST. PLAYHOUSE-• Naked City

GRACIE SQUARE-Furia; Discovery

GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA-Iron Curtain; Tender Years

GRANADA-La Vie de Boheme; I Live As I Please

IRVING PLACE-Spring

LOWE'S CANAL-Homcoming; Close Up

LOWE'S COMMODORE-Saigon; The Flame

LOWE'S 42ND ST. SAIGON-The Flame

LOWE'S 72ND SLEEP MY LOVE; Big City

LOWE'S 86TH ST. Homecoming

LOWE'S LEXINGTON-Sleep My Love; Big City

LOWE'S ORPHEUM-Saigon; The Flame

MONROE-Bat Whispers; Body Snatchers

NORMANDIE-Adventures of Robin Hood

PLAZA-Berlin Express

RKO JEFFERSON-Silver River; Woman in White

RKO PROCTOR'S 85TH Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

RKO PROCTOR'S 86TH Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

85TH ST. PLAYHOUSE-• Naked City

SUTTON-Mary of Scotland

TRIBUNE-Iron Curtain; Tender Years

TUDOR-Forever and a Day; Well Groomed Bride

YORK-Captive Wild Woman; Drums of the Congo

West Side

ALDEN-Great Expectations; Buck Privates

APOLLO-Antoine and Antoinette

ARDEN-Iron Curtain; Tender Years

BEACON-Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel

BELMONT-Ottoni Primavera; Inspector Victor vs. Arsenio Lupin

BRYANT-Silver River; Woman in White

CARLTON-To the Ends of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman

COLUMBIA-Silver River; Love and Learn

DELMAR-Don Simon de Lira; Ay Jalisco Note Raisin

EDISON-Dragonwyck; Sweet and Lowdown

8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE-Discovery

ELGIN-Flame of New Orleans; Tight Shoes

GREENWICH-Iron Curtain; Tender Years

LAFFMOVIE-Charlie Chapman in Carmen

LOWE'S 83D-Sleep My Love

LOWE'S LINCOLN SQ.-Homecoming; Close Up

LOWE'S OLYMPIA-Sleep My Love; Big City

LOWE'S SHERIDAN-Saigon; The Flame

LYRIC-River Lady; Letter From an Unknown Woman

MIDTOWN-Confessions of a Rogue; To Live in Peace

MEMO-Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

NEW AMSTERDAM-Saigon; The Flame

RIVERSIDE-Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

RKO COLONIAL-Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

RKO 81ST-Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

BROOKLYN—Downtown
 CLINTON-I Wake Up Scratching; Key Witness
 FOX-Lady from Shanghai; Adventure of Silverado

Brighton-Coney Island
 LOEW'S CONEY ISLAND-Homcoming;

Schedule Favors Tribe in the Stretch Drive

Wondering how the second half baseball schedule shapes up, which teams it favors, etc? Alright then, here's the vital statistics going into today's games, and draw your own conclusions:

IN THE AMERICAN, the Indians are favored by the schedule which gives them 37 games yet to play against the league's three "soft" teams, the Senators, Browns, and

White Sox. They have 12 games with the tail end White Sox, whom they have beaten eight out of 10 times thus far, and they have 13 yet to play with the Browns against whom they have a 6-3 record. And they have 12 more games with Washington, whom they have beaten six games out of 10 starts.

The A's, instead, have only nine games left with Washington, 10

with St. Louis and 13 with Chicago. That, for them is particularly significant, since they have an 8-1 record against Chicago, 10-2 against St. Louis and 8-5 against Washington. The Yankees have nine games left with Washington, 9 with St. Louis and 14 with Chicago, while the Red Sox have 13 more games with Washington, 13 with Chicago and 12 with St. Louis.

IN THE NATIONAL, the pennant may well hinge upon the 14 games left on the schedule between the Braves and the fifth place Dodgers. That Brooklyn still is in the second division is being discounted by every manager in the loop because the feeling is almost unanimous that the Dodgers will be flying high in the later stages of the race.

Like the Athletics in the American, the Braves have built up most

of their advantage by pouring it on the second division teams and they have a mark of 8 and 3 against the Reds, 8 and 6 against the Phils and 9 and 1 against the Cubs. They have 10 more games to play with the Cubs, eight with the Phils and 11 with the Reds. They have a 5 and 3 record against the Dodgers, but they should find the going tougher against them in their remaining 14 games.

Pennsy Plan for Ring Insurance All Set

Next month, the Pennsylvania Athletic Commission will install a new system of insurance for fighters against ring injuries and fatalities. Leon Rains, Commission Chairman and sponsor of the insurance

plan, disclosed yesterday that every professional boxer participating in a bout in the state of Pennsylvania will be required to take out insurance at the weigh-in before the bout.

That will apply to preliminaries, as well as main events.

Pads of special insurance blanks are being printed now for distribution among promoters in Pennsylvania's 34 boxing cities. It will be the duty of the promoters to provide each boxer with a blank at the weigh-in, and to deduct 35 cents from each boxer's purse to cover the insurance cost.

The deductions will be turned over to a representative of the Commission, who will relay them to the insurance company protecting the fighters.

Then, if a boxer suffers an injury in the bout—slight or serious—he will receive free treatment that could include medical and surgical care and hospitalization for as long as six weeks.

Should he suffer a fatality—as have 10 boxers in the rings of the world already this year—his nearest relative would receive \$750, from which funeral expenses could be paid.

Rains explained, "a few prominent fighters may not need such insurance protection, but they'll get it just the same. And it will be a godsend to all the others, particularly the preliminary fighters who rarely can afford proper medical or hospital care when injured.

"In case of a fatality, \$750 does

not sound like a lot of money. But our experience has shown that it will be an adequate and very important emergency sum when a ring death occurs. It will prevent, at least, a charity funeral."

Rains, who has been connected with boxing in various capacities for nearly 50 years, emphasized that the chief purpose of the insurance was to guarantee proper treatment of ring injuries.

Will boxers from other states be required to take out this insurance when they fight in Pennsylvania?

"They certainly will," Rains replied. Then he added, "However, we can't force Pennsylvania boxers to take out insurance when they fight outside our state—at least not yet. But if our insurance plan could be adopted by other states, all boxers would be protected when they went into the ring."

The Pennsylvania plan will be considered for recommendation by the National Boxing Association when it holds its annual convention in Philadelphia in September. Commissions in 44 states and six other countries are now members of the N.B.A.

Lesnevich-Mills Return Near Sellout

LONDON, July 15 (UP)—Promoter Jack Solomons announced tonight that the return world light heavyweight championship fight between American titleholder Gus Lesnevich and Freddie Mills of England at White City Stadium, July 26, was virtually a sellout.

"In case of a fatality, \$750 does

Zale Signs to Meet Marcel, Site Unknown

With the site and exact date still unsettled, Tournament of Champions, Inc., yesterday went ahead anyway and signed Tony Zale to defend his world's middleweight crown against France's Marcel Cerdan. The fight will be held sometime early in September, and the best hunch is that

SATCH STOLE THE SHOW

Out in Cleveland they're still buzzing about Satchel Paige's thrilling two-inning performance in the Wednesday night exhibition game against the Dodgers before a record Municipal Stadium turnout of 64,877.

Satisfactory, but not all important, was the 4-3 win chalked up by the Indians to even the score in the home and home exhibition series. That great crowd came out because they had a feeling that sometime in the course of the gala evening's affair old Satchel would be flagged from the bullpen to show

Those hopes were answered, dramatically and thrillingly, at the start of the seventh, when the 40-year old Paige was asked to take over for reliever Ed Kleiman. As the crowd roared in admiration, Satchel started out by simply striking out the side, in the seventh.

Delivering his tricky assortment of stuff out of his inimitable variety of gymnastic windups, Satchel fanned Gil Hodges, Erv Palica and Tommy Brown on 11 pitches.

Again in the eighth inning, Satchel retired the side in order, getting Miksis on a fly, Hermanski on a ground-out, and Rackley popping. That was all.

Ebbets Field will be the scene of the big international attraction.

Promoter Andy Niederreiter explained that the fight date could not be announced until a definite site had been selected. He said three sites were under consideration. They were aside from Ebbets Field, Roosevelt Stadium, Jersey City, and Comiskey Park, Chicago.

Zale will receive 40 percent of the net box, but no guarantee. Cerdan will receive 17½ percent. In case the title changes hands, Cerdan will give Zale a return shot at the crown during or before next June.

Earlier reports had indicated that Zale would receive a guarantee or \$120,000 but this was denied by promoter Andy Niederreiter and by the champion's co-managers Sam Plan and Art Winch.

Plan and Winch signed contracts for the fight at a conference today at the Broadway headquarters of Tournament of Champions.

From his home in Gary, Indiana, Zale said he would have "a tough fight" on his hands when he meets Cerdan.

"Cerdan is a clever, aggressive boxer," he said. "And, believe me, that kind is always tough."

"Yes, he's quite a fighter—quite a fighter," Zale said.

Grid Yanks Sign Three Linemen

The New York football Yankees of the All America conference yesterday announced the signing of three new linemen—Tom Yost of Fresno State, Tom Smith of Villanova and Matt Lair of Kentucky.

Signing of the trio completed the Yankee line roster with seven centers, 10 guards, 11 tackles and 10 ends. The squad will start training at Cheshire, Conn., July 28.

Stanky to 'Talk It Up' at Mike

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 15 (UP)—Eddie Stanky, injured Boston Braves second baseman, will keep in close contact with baseball during his absence from the game by acting as sports commentator for radio station WVOM.

The station said it signed Stanky yesterday after Braves officials approved plans for "The Brat" to give a 15-minute broadcast of baseball news five nights a week starting Monday.

The telephone instrument represents only 6 percent of all the plant and equipment needed to provide a customer with telephone service.

Classified Ads

Results, Entries, Al's Selections

Aqueduct Results

FIRST—5 1/2 furlongs; claiming; 2-year-old maidens; \$3,500.

Black Rover (Combest) 6.90 5.30 3.20
Jay Ray (Renick) 24.20 10.60
Kallu (Kirkland) 3.20

Also ran—Jubilee, Swap Show, Swan Song, Wars End, b-Lots O'Grit, b-Stage Rally, b-E Sande. Time—1:09 1/5.

SECOND—7 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,500.

Coronet Star (Atkinson) 4.60 3.00 2.50
Phoebe (Permane) 3.60 3.20

Bright Willie (Licaus) 3.60

Also ran—Honest Knave, Donna's Ace, Friend or Foe, Sirlette, Majalis, Foxy Jack, Big Wheel. Time—1:27 2/5.

"In case of a fatality, \$750 does

SEVENTH—1 1/16 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,500.

Let Me Thru (Wilson) 9.80 7.20 3.60
Count J. L. (Anderson) 11.90 4.80

x-Houlihan (Jessop) 2.40
x-Wind'w Sh'p'r (K'nn) 3.00

Also ran—Complex Elmodore, Jim Joe, Opening B'd, Marine Sweep and Flight Nurse. Time—1:51 2-5.

x-Dead heat for third.

EIGHTH—1 1/16 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,500.

Transhot (Permane) 6.90 4.60 4.20
Quaker (James) 7.20 5.80

Rose Canyon (McTague) 10.20

Also ran—Luk O'Sullivan, Confirmation, Full Flush, Flame of India, Bulcote, Beth's Bomb, Atheltee. Time—1:49 1/5.

THIRD—about 2 miles; allowances; 4-year-olds and up; \$3,500.

Tourist Pride (Peoples) 15.20 5.60 3.50
Cash (MacDonald) 3.50 2.70

D'Artagnan (Penrod) 3.10

Also ran—Refugio, Uncle Sam, Last Rock. Time—3:49.

FOURTH—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds; \$3,500.

Tourist Pride (Peoples) 17.70 8.80 6.40
Empty Noose (Errico) 9.90 6.80

Sunstation (Clark) 6.30

Also ran—Pittacus, Armed Guard, Silver Skipper, Combine, Mefly, Beaming Light. Time—1:13 3/5.

FIFTH—1 1/16 miles; claiming; 3-year-olds; \$4,000.

Conflict (Anderson) 17.40 7.40 3.50
Brandy Punch (Meyer) 4.70 2.90

Chrisie Rogers (Atkins'n) 10.30

Also ran—Rush Hour, Elastic and Cor Vantes. Time—1:48.

SIXTH—5 1/2 furlongs; allowances; 2-year-old fillies; \$4,000.

Jean Meter (Wright) 11.10 4.30 2.30
x-Flying Ship (Dodon) 3.30 3.30

x-Misguided (Rozelle) 3.30

Also ran—Sicklesue, Danger Ahead, Bid seven and Plunder. Time—1:08.

x-Wheatley-Phipps entry.

THIRD—\$3,500; claiming; 4-year-olds & up; 6 furlongs.

x-Indian Call 111 His Grace 116

Head Smart 111 Quelle Belle 115

x-Chips Down 112 Galalad 119

Shining Deep 113 x-Parhellen 121

Comanche Peak 113 x-Red Board 111

Also ran—Simpson-Zakoor entry.

FOURTH—\$3,500; claiming; 2-year-olds;

Rambling Jane 108 Dear Boots 108

Jacolee 111 Reynolds Jr 112

x-Eternal Great 114 x-Chip Reef 103

Niktab 111 Contra Sail 108

x-Lucky Josey 117

x-Simpson-Zakoor entry.

FIFTH—\$3,500; claiming; 4-year-olds & up; 6 furlongs.

x-Indian Call 111 His Grace 116

Head Smart 111 Quelle Belle 115

x-Chips Down 112 Galalad 119

Shining Deep 113 x-Parhellen 121

Comanche Peak 113 x-Red Board 111

Also ran—Simpson-Zakoor entry.

AL is on vacation. His selections will be resumed next week. Meanwhile we are running the United Press' selections.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

WANT girl to share large apartment; own room. SA 2-6232.

APARTMENT TO RENT (Bronx)

EAST 181, 975 E. (5D) 3 rooms, furnished. Rare opportunity. Call all day Sat., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

APARTMENTS WANTED

3 ROOMS, steam, cold, reasonable. Buy furniture to \$100. Anywhere. Box 261, Daily Worker.

UNFURNISHED room, kitchenette or apt. to share, for professional woman. Box 259, Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET (Manhattan)

W. 25th, 366 (4E) Waldi. Sunny, airy room, reasonable. Privacy.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL, one or two rooms, furnished, unfurnished in artistic Central Park West apartment. Box 258, the Daily Worker.

TO LET

LOFTS, OFFICE "spaces," meeting rooms. Call Dayton 3-0588 after 1 p.m. daily.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

NEW type coop farming. Additional capital needed for immediate operation. Write Box 266, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

MODERN FURNITURE. Built to order. Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cabinate, \$4 E. 11 St. OR 3-3191. 9-5:30 p.m. Daily. 9-12:30 Sat.

ELECTRIC FANS, \$4.95 up, 10%—30% off with this ad. Standard Brand Distributors, 142-4th Avenue near 14th Street. GR 3-7819.

GIANTS SPLIT WITH BUCS BEFORE 40,000

Poat Cops 10-3 After 4-3 Loss

PITTSBURGH, July 15 (UP). — Stan Rojek's ninth inning single gave the Pirates a 4-3 victory over the Giants in the first half of a double header today but the New Yorkers overwhelmed Pittsburgh in the nightcap, 10 to 3.

A record Ladies Day crowd of 41,248, largest weekday attendance at Forbes Field in 10 years, saw Larry Jansen blow a 2-0 lead in the eighth inning of the opener after two men were out. Frank Gustine poled his seventh homer, Johnny Hopp singled and Ralph Kiner blasted his 24th homer over the left-center wall to put the Pirates ahead.

Walker Cooper's eighth homer of the year tied it in the ninth. A Rojek's single followed a three-bagger by Eddie Fitz Gerald.

The Giants knocked out Elmer Riddle in the first inning of the second game with a five-run blast, enough for Ray Poat to coast home on. Johnny Mize contributed a three-run homer, his 18th, in the fourth and Wally Westlake hit his 10th with two on in the eighth.

The Box Score

(First Game)

New York		ab	r	h	p	Pittsburgh		ab	r	h	p
Rigney	2b	4	0	3	3	Rojek	ss	5	0	2	1
Lock'm'n	c	4	0	4	3	Gustine	3b	4	1	2	1
Gordon	lf	4	0	1	2	Hopp	cf	4	1	3	3
Mize	1b	3	0	0	9	Kiner	lf	4	1	2	3
Cooper	c	4	1	2	1	Westlake	rf	4	0	1	1
Marshall	rf	3	1	1	0	Stevens	1b	4	0	0	10
Kerr	ss	4	1	2	1	Murtaugh	2z	4	0	1	2
Lohrke	3b	2	0	1	4	Klutz	c	3	0	0	4
Thomson	1b	0	0	0	0	Fitzger	ld	1	1	1	0
Conway	3b	0	0	0	0	Chesnes	p	2	0	0	1
Jansen	p	2	0	0	0	Higbe	p	0	0	0	0
Hartung	p	1	0	0	0	bWalker	1	0	0	0	0
						Lombardi	p	0	0	0	0
						Singleton	p	1	0	0	2
						aHopp	p	1	0	0	0
						Main	p	0	0	0	0
						bStevens	p	1	0	0	0
Totals		32	3	6	26	14	Totals	36	4	12	27

aThomson flied out for Lohrke in 9th. cWest received intentional pass for Queen. bWalker grounded out for Higbe in 8th. in 9th. dWilson ran for West in 9th.

Score by innings:

NEW YORK 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
PITTSBURGH 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4

Runs batted in—Lohrke, Rigney, Gustine, Kiner 2, Cooper, Rojek. Two-base hits—Murtaugh. Three-base hits—Fitz Gerald. Home runs—Gustine, Kiner, Cooper. Stolen bases—Rojek. Sacrifice—Jansen. Double plays—Rigney, Kerr and Mize. Left on bases—New York 6, Pittsburgh 7. Bases on balls—Off Chesnes 3, Hartung 1. Strike outs—Chesnes 4, Jansen 2, Higbe 1, Hits off—Chesnes 4, in 7 innings; Higbe, 0 in 1 inning; Lombardi, 2 in 1-3 inning; Queen, Wild pitch—Riddle. Losing pitcher—Riddle.

OTHER SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(1st Game)

Detroit	010	011	020	5-13-1
Boston	000	330	70x	13-12-0
Hutchinson, Benton	(6)	White	(7)	

Pierce (8) and Reihe, Batts (6); Kramer and Tebbetts. Losing pitcher—Hutchinson.

Chicago at Washington; night.

Cleveland at Philadelphia; two, twi-

light, night.

St. Louis at New York; night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Detroit at Boston; night.

Philadelphia at St. Louis; night.

Brooklyn at Cincinnati; night.

(1st Games)

Boston	200	000	000	2-5-0
Chicago	000	000	100	1-7-1

Sain and Masi; Hamner, Kush (1) McCall (9) Borowy (9) and Scheffing. Losing pitcher—Hamner.

Today's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis at New York (2:30).

Cleveland at Philly (nite).

Chicago at Washington (nite).

Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

New York at Pittsburgh (nite).

Boston at Chicago.

Philly at St. Louis (nite).

Braves Win 1st, Dusk Cops 2nd

CHICAGO, July 15 (UP).—The league-leading Boston Braves shaded the Chicago Cubs, 2 to 1, today to take the first end of a double-header at Wrigley Field.

The nightcap was called at the end of the 13th inning because of darkness with the score deadlocked 1-1.

The Braves jumped on Ralph Hamner for three walks and a single for two runs in the first inning and then coasted in on the seven hit hurling of Johnny Sain. Sain struck out five Cub batters and gave up only one walk to rack up his 12th victory in 18 starts.

Chess Chatter...

The 49th annual U. S. Open Championship got under way July 5 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, with defending title holder Isaac Kashdan winning his first round game. Three Canadian entrants joined "Kash" on the winning list: Osias Bain, champion of Quebec; R. Drummond, Hamilton; and R. B. Hayes, Kitchener, Ontario.

It is ironic that Rubinstein defeated his only important rival for the world title in their individual encounter at St. Petersburg in 1909 yet was unable to capture top honors because of Lasker's refusal to put his title on the line in a championship match.

St. Petersburg, 1909
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Rubinstein	Dr. Lasker
WHITE	BLACK
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	N-KB3
3 P-B4	P-B4(a)
4 B-N5	PxP
5 PxP	KPxP
6 N-B3	PxP
7 KNxP	N-B3
8 P-K3(b)	B-K2
9 B-N5	B-Q2(e)
10 BxKN	BxN
11 NxP	BxN
12 PxB	BxN
13 BxN	BxN
14 N-K3	O-O-O
15 O-O	KR-K(e)
16 R-B!	RxN?
17 RxBch	RxR
18 Q-B!!(f)	RxR
19 PxR!	R-Q2
20 QxPch	K-Q
21 R-B4!!(g)	P-KB4
22 Q-B5!!(h)	Q-K2(i)
23 QxPch	KxQ
24 RxP	R-Q8ch
25 K-B2!	R-Q7ch
26 K-B3	RxQNP
27 R-QR5!	R-N2
28 R-RG!	K-B
29 P-K4	R-QB2
30 P-KR4	K-B2
31 P-N4	K-B
32 K-B4	K-K2
33 P-R5	P-R3
34 K-B5	K-B3
35 P-K5	R-N2
36 R-Q6	K-K2
37 R-R6	K-B2
38 R-Q6(j)	K-B
39 R-QB6	K-B2
40 P-R3!	Resigns(k)

NOTES

(a) In this position ...P-B4 is bad as White isolates the Pawn and eventually wins it.

(b) If 8 BxN,QxP; 9 NxP? QxN; 10 N-BxK-Q; 11 NxR and now White loses because of ...B-N5ch.

(c) Black sacrifices the Pawn for a strong attack.

(d) The double threat against Q5 and N2 forces the exchange which follows, and Black obtains a superb development.

(e) Threatening 16...RxN.

(f) This is the surprise. After 18 PxP, QxPch; 19 K-R, QxP Black eventually obtains the advantage.

(g) A very strong and by no means obvious move. White threatens 22 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 23 R-K4ch, etc., and the counter-attack 21...R-Q8ch; 22 K-B2,R-Q7ch; 23 K-K would only lead to a critical loss of time. The Black Rook can't leave the Q file as 23 R-Q4 would win. 23...QxNP? loses because of R-Q4ch followed by win of the Q or mate. And the retreat of 22...R-Q2 would enable White to carry out his threat of Q-R8ch, etc.

(h) Threatens mating attack beginning with Q-KB8ch. The counter-attack 22...R-Q8ch; 23 K-B2,R-Q7ch; 24 K-K, QxP is refuted by 25 Q-R5ch and QxR.

(i) Black must bring himself to the exchange of Queens. 22...Q-B3 would lose immediately since 23 R-Q4! forces the exchange of both Rooks and Queens.

(j) Black is in Zugzwang.

(k) 41...R-K; 41 K-K6 and wins, since the only useful answer 41...R-N5 is prevented.

(l) 40...R-K2; 41 P-K6ch,K-N; 42 K-N6,R-K; 43 P-K6 followed by R-Q6 and R-Q8.

See you Monday.

—JESSE

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



What Goes On in the Dugouts?

WE RAN AN ITEM recently about the little scuffle in the Boston Brave dugout at the Polo Grounds between Ed Stank (before he broke his ankle) and pitcher Clyde Shoun. Ed doused his own neck with cold water from a sponge and then in a moment of typical rowdyish high spirits sprayed the rest of it over his nearest teammate, who happened to be the lanky, taciturn and generally dour Mr. Shoun. Shoun came up swinging and there was a momentary fight, "for real," as the kids say, before they were separated and everybody said he was sorry.

Colleague Dave Platt, who I've always suspected would swap a movie pass for a baseball pass without hesitation, asked me about that incident, and about "how the players act in the dugouts—what they talk about, etc."

Baseball writers are not permitted to sit with the players in the dugout during the course of a game, but they can make themselves at home right up to game time. In thinking about the answer to Dave's question, I would say a big league dugout reminds me of nothing so much as a tent of ordinary GI's at leisure during the late skirmish of '41-'45. The players live together, travel together, and exert their efforts in a common cause together